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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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POINTED TALK

INVITING THE ATTENTION OF THINKING MEN.

Lombroso's Comment on American Plutocrats—Spanish Inquisition Methods Slew Ferrer—Lady Cook's Message—Hearst-Republican Twaddle.

King Alfonso is reported to be angry at Premier Maura for not having "given him an opportunity to exercise the royal prerogative of pardon in the case of Ferrer." This, and the simultaneous report that the Spanish Cabinet is about to fall, are the first results of the cry of indignation that the assassination of Ferrer has provoked. There are more and graver results looming up above the horizon. Alfonso will be still angrier, and there is more to fall than merely his Cabinet. It will take more than the tub of a Cabinet to quiet the whale of public indignation.

After having steeped its country in mourning by wholesale "executions," and conducted itself in such wise that the weaker hearts lost hope of ever throwing off the yoke of autocracy from the neck of the Russian nation, and in large numbers sought escape by suicide, the Government of St. Petersburg is now reported "to take precautionary measures in the sale of certain drugs on account of their widespread employment for purposes of suicide." The Czar's regime insists in its monopoly of killing.

The death of Cesare Lombroso recalls his opinion concerning the American millionaire, of whom he said: "The anthropological study of the American multimillionaire hardly ever reveals genius."—Hardly ever! Nay never! Genius may, as Lombroso claims, be akin to epilepsy, but to an epilepsy that exalts. The epilepsy that prods does not exalt; hence genius can not lodge in the mole.

'Tis the Old Spain of Inquisition days that assassinated Ferrer—and for identical reason—and with identical methods, and their accompaniment. First acquitted by a civil tribunal, Ferrer was dragged before a "military tribunal." He was not allowed to defend himself; he was not confronted with the "witnesses" against him; his attorney was bullied and threatened—and, finally, his request that his eyes be not bandaged, was answered by Gen. Escriu with the brutal insult: "A traitor has no right to look upon the faces of soldiers"—the old Inquisition at all points—Savagery, Cruelty, malignity capped with insult.

Lady Cook's desire to take our women "out of the class composed of the insane, idiots, criminal and women" is a comprehensive purpose—provided My Lady understands the full juridic import of her words. The class out of which she seeks to take women is a class of people that need protection. The capitalist class needs no protection. The working class does, as appears from the numerous laws enacted to "protect" them. If My Lady grasps the meaning of her own words she must be engaged in taking the proletariat out of companionship with the insane and idiots. If so, why does she not say so? If not so, what on earth can be My Lady's message to America?

Senator Smith's words to the home missionaries of South Carolina: "You emphasize the petty vices of the poor and doff your hats to the scarcely veiled crime which stalks in silk and gold. If the whole Church would cry aloud and convict the thief who steals a railroad as quickly as the one who steals a penny, the situation would be remedied."—those words have but one weak spot, but it is a fatal one. The Senator should have said: "If you would convict the man who steals the bread out of the mouth of his workmen, the clothes off their backs, the roofs from over their heads." The stealing of railroads is only a theft from thieves. The stealing of labor's product, that is the real question.

"Educational facilities must keep pace with our increasing population," proclaims the Hearst-Republican platform.—Splendid!

That plank of the platform proceeds: "and there must be an end of the scandal of turning thousands of children away from the schools and half-time attendance for thousands of others."—Magnificent!

And the plank closes with the remedy

for the scandal: "To this end women should be appointed to the Board of Education."—Oh, ye women of Colorado, who, vested with the suffrage and elected to office, and backed with a child-loving Judge of the Juvenile Court, whom your vote elected—Oh, ye women of Colorado, who, despite all this, were not able to prevent the children of your State to break ranks from school in shoals, and go to work on the beet fields because of the impecuniosity of their parents! Oh, ye women of Colorado for the writer of this platform ye have lived and wrought in vain!

The Pennsylvania State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. has issued, together with a statement of its case, the following

WARNING

To Socialist Voters of Pennsylvania: There is no Socialist Ticket on the Official Ballot this year. You will have to write, in the vacant space provided on the ballot, the names of our candidates, as follows:

For State Offices
Auditor General, W. H. Thomas
Justice Supreme Court, Chas. H. Rupp
State Treasurer, James A. Gray

The gentlemen who are trying to make out Ferrer an "Anarchist, a man of ferocity who threatened God, and all that is holy and sacred," have a strange way of going about their demonstration. The one thing for them to do, they don't. That is to quote from Ferrer's trial. There having been no trial, it all comes to this: "To drag a man, who has been acquitted before a civil tribunal, before a drumhead court-martial, refuse to confront him with his witnesses, and then shoot him, is a vindication of gentleness, of God, and of all that is holy and sacred." The less we have of that "gentleness," of that "God," of that "holiness," and of that "sacredness" the better.

The Yorktown celebrations recall the sermon recently pronounced in Brooklyn by the Jesuit Father J. F. X. O'Connor, already commented on in these columns, and also suggest that it would do the reverend Father no harm to brush up a little on history. Father O'Connor sang in his sermon the praises of Lafayette "the man without whom there would have been no Yorktown," as against the modern spirit in "wicked and unjust France." It so happened that the "good and just" Lafayette sat beside Mirabeau in the revolutionary assembly that "wickedly and unjustly" substituted the people's political system for the three-in-one political autocracy of Crown-Clergy-Nobility, until then in vogue.

Now it is Mrs. Russell Sage who has joined her sisters-in-wealth Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Mackay, and Miss Gould, in the ranks of the woman suffragists. In an age when capitalism fears working-class enlightenment and power so much that it must resort to assassination and the firing squad to check it, this looks bad for the suffrage. The working woman can hope for nothing from a movement so headed, and her brother has much to fear.

The shares in New York Central, Union Pacific, Illinois Central, and Canadian Pacific, which are reported to constitute the bulk of the \$630,000 estate left by the late Mrs. Goldwin Smith of Toronto, have a thousand different tongues and each tongue urges the abolition of capitalism. The holder of the power to levy the tribute that such a number of shares enables her to levy, is a member of the ruling class. Once membership in a ruling class implied the performance of a useful social function that others could not perform. The modern ruling class no longer performs any such function. The suctioning up of profits is none but a parasite's function, the parasite feature of which is brought out all the clearer by its being done by a woman, the sex that capitalism claims should be limited to the exercise of "domestic virtues."

It requires no X-ray apparatus to discover the particular magot that is biting the public accountants. At the convention of their Association in Denver, the public accountants went on record in protest against the corporation tax law as "directly opposed to all established laws and customs of business." Probably it is. "Business" never loved to be taxed. Its ideal is a government whose police, military, and other forcible arms give it protection for which it pays nothing. Seeing this is impossible, and that Business must pay, Business likes to

TO THE PROLETARIAT OF PENNSYLVANIA

On next election day, November 2, for the first time in seventeen years, there will be, conspicuous for its absence on the Pennsylvania ballot, the ticket of the only political party in the land that symbolizes the aspirations of our age—the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. For the first time, as a consequence, in the last seventeen years, there is no Socialist standard in Pennsylvania around which to rally.

But, is there not a "Socialist party" ticket on the ballot? Yes; there is such a ticket on the ballot; and the circumstance of there being such accretuates the fact of there being no SOCIALIST ticket on the Pennsylvania ballot.

The facts are these—undeniable: The Socialist party of this country is a body at war with theoretical Socialism, at war with practical Socialism, and at war with the International Socialist Movement.

Theoretic and practical Socialism knows no distinction of races among the proletariat. The S. P. ruptures the international proletariat and the proletariat of this country into races. In Maryland and other States the S. P. is against the Negro; in Montana its officials have taken a stand against Greeks and Italians; on the Pacific and nationally they are against the Japanese. Two Interna-

come off as cheaply as possible. Who better than public accountants knows that the taxes come out of the profits pocketed by Business?

Who are the financiers, who according to Gaynor, floated "bogus bonds issues, piled up layer on layer" in this city? Were they Tammany plug-uglies? or were they Woodruff toughians? Impossible! They were the very elite who run our State and National political engines—and who, of course, control our city. Away with the nasty crew of spotless linen, along with their nasty excrescences of linen unwashed!

Either the broth that the New Castle, Pa., "Free Press" cooks is cooked by a dozen cooks, each of an opposite mind, or it is cooked by one cook of a dozen minds. The paper's issue of the 9th of the current month, in one column, urges the workers of its county to "strike at the ballot box" and elect the Socialist party's candidate for Sheriff on the ground that "practical experience of the contrary has demonstrated in New Castle what it would mean to the workers to have a working class—in other words, Socialist Sheriff and other county officers in office in time of strike"; and in another column the same paper echoes the sneers and jeers of the pure and simple dynamic Spokano "Industrial Worker" by proclaiming: "You can't kill an elephant by biting his tail and you can't take away the power of the money lord by putting a piece of paper in a box once in four years."

Whether many cooks see to the broth, or a cook of many minds does the job, the upshot is the same.

What an imbecile Gompers is, and how utterly unfit to head anything, his recent utterances concerning free speech throw into relief. According to this luminary, free speech and free press consist, not in the right of the individual to say and express his thoughts in writing, and to take the consequences of his act if it does injustice to others; according to Gompers, free speech and free press consist in saying what you please, and writing it, too, and with impunity even if the words and writing be simon pure slander and libel. No wonder the courts fall like a pile of bricks over the Gomperses and unlawfully deprive them, through injunctions, of the legitimate right to announce boycotts, and enforce the wrong without the trial guaranteed by the Constitution. Gompersite mud-heads invite gubernatorial outrages.

Figuring at three and one-half cents the loads of gunpowder and shot consumed by Gen. Enserin's platoon of Ferrer, "the sumptuous banquet" at which Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean entertained the collection of capitalist politicians who crowded her house in Washington on the 16th of this month, would have sufficed to assassinate 360,000 leaders of thought against Theocracy and its adoptive child Bourgeois Rule.

tional Socialist Congresses in succession have expressly repudiated S. P. racial superstitions, or rather racial craft Unionism.

Theoretic and practical Socialism recognizes the necessity of the economic organization of the proletariat as a necessary factor in the accomplishment of the Social Revolution; and the Stuttgart International Congress so declared. This notwithstanding the S. P. breathes the breath of craft Unionism, a system of organization that, what with its contracts, its high initiations, its race lines, etc., etc., fractures the proletariat into the "organized" and the "unorganized" compelling the latter to "scab" upon the former, and the former themselves upon themselves.

Theoretic and practical Socialism, backed by the express declarations of the Amsterdam International Congress condemns "co-operation" with capitalist political parties. The S. P. flies in the face of all this. No later than this very Spring, one of the members of the St. Louis S. P. appeared on the Republican ballot, and the S. P. returned the capitalist compliment by placing upon its own ballot a candidate of the Democratic party.

Finally, so as to leave no doubt as to what the above facts portend, it is in

consequence of a gratuitous appeal to the capitalist functionaries of the State of Pennsylvania by the S. P. that the S. L. P. is deprived of its name, and is deprived of it at so late an hour that it has no time to take the necessary measures to place its candidates upon the ballot under some other and proper designation.

By the light of these, if of no other facts, the appearance of the S. P. on, and the absence of the S. L. P. from the Pennsylvania ballot proclaims by emphasizing the absence of any party of Socialism in Pennsylvania this year. The absence of the S. L. P. ticket on that ballot is, as eloquent as the blank columns in which occasionally some papers appear in European countries, when the censorship refuses the light of Reason to reach the public.

Deprived of a ticket to vote, the intelligent element of Pennsylvania will not vote for what it doesn't want, being unable to vote for what it does want; moreover, whatever is clearheaded enough in the State to learn from experience, even if formerly lured by the S. P., will this year see in the colors of that party a pirate's flag, unworthy of their support.

Next year comes another year. The S. L. P. banner will not down.

other municipality New Haven is honey-combed with corruption, but of what interest is that to the workingman? If the city government was honest as the day, the wage worker would be no better off than now; but the property owner, the taxpayer, he would benefit, he would be money in pocket.

This S. P. document has a lot to say about parks, playgrounds, and schools—all very good things in their way, but of what benefit are they to the working class children whose hard school is the factory?

But let us come to the so-called Socialist party, speaking here, in convention assembled, declaring that living-rents are exorbitantly high because the local taxes were raised. As a matter of fact rents are not governed by taxes; taxes may be high and rents low, or rents high and taxes low. The demand for, and the supply of houses determines the rentals.

But did you know that we already have Socialism? Not right here, no, it is like the green hills—far away; but the where is very indefinite, as no doubt such a declaration should be. Here is what the S. P. leaflet says. See what you can make out of it for yourself: "Practical Socialism is the acme of perfection when applied to municipal, state or national government. Proof of this is found in many foreign countries and some of the western states."

The platform issued by the New Haven S. P. might have been issued by either of the old parties. There is not a word in it to indicate that there is a Labor question, a class struggle, or anything having the faintest relationship to Socialism. Substitute the words Republican or Democratic for Socialist party and the platform wouldn't excite comment.

Here the reader may judge for himself what is the New Haven Socialist party platform:

"We the Socialist party of New Haven, pledge ourselves in favor of an economical administration of the municipality."

"We pledge ourselves in favor of increased and improved facilities for public education of children; more playgrounds for them, and an increase in the number of public parks."

"We pledge ourselves in favor of an adequate number of public bath houses and all other necessary improvements."

"We pledge ourselves in favor of the gradual municipalization of all public utilities, and the immediate reduction of fares on street cars, lower gas and electric light and water rates."

"We pledge ourselves in favor of the recall system relating to public officers who may violate the trust of office."

"We pledge ourselves in favor of the referendum on all important municipal matters."

"We pledge ourselves also in favor of Sunday baseball and all other harmless public amusements, with proper safeguards."

"We pledge ourselves against the so-

(Continued on page two.)

TOBIN'S VICTIMS.

Chicago Showworkers Sacrificed by Him to Maintain His Job-Trust.

Chicago, October 23.—John F. Tobin, the lieutenant of the capitalist class in the shoe industry, otherwise known as the president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, has just pulled off a job here in Chicago which pulled off more than he counted for. It also pulled off some of the wool he had pulled over the eyes of his dupes, who now see through him clearly.

The story of Tobin's forced strike of forty men because two others refused to join his scab concern, is told as follows by a writer in the "Brockton Searchlight":

"Well, the inevitable has occurred. Tobin has added forty more victims to his constantly accumulating string, and incidentally written this to the history of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in Chicago. And it has been a story filled with all that goes to make men disgusted with the very name of unionism. So sordid from first to last is the story of Tobin's treatment of the Chicago shoe workers that it will take much time and patience to eradicate the memory of it from their minds, or convince them that there are better union things in store for them."

"The 1904 open shop agreement was the beginning of the story, the recent strike of cutters in the J. P. Smith factory the end. And such a finish! Repudiated from the start by a brave handful of the strikers, the local lights of misapplied unionism tried desperately, but vainly, to stem the rapidly rising tide of reason. Their efforts were unavailing, of course, just as every effort to convince intelligent men that wrong is right must always be."

"Since the date of our last letter it has leaked out, as such things always will, that the forty odd men who were forced out on strike were deliberately sacrificed in an effort to cause enough trouble to make the J. P. Smith Company look with favor upon Tobin's 'take my stamp and control my slaves' proposition."

"But, disgusted with such methods, and knowing that the rest of the shop's crew would never consent to be again so enslaved as they were previous to 1904, the firm refused to fall for the more or less forceful arguments of Tobin's lieutenants."

"Overwhelmed by intelligent opposition from within the ranks of the strikers, this brilliant trio of tricksters resorted to threats, and Scates (whose name the Chicago shoe workers persist in pronouncing with the long sound on the 'a'), informed the more turbulent ones that if they dared to go back to work without the permission of the 'Trinity,' they would be forever branded as undesirable; that their names would be posted at headquarters, and a lot more of that shivery stuff that might mean something in a real union, but did not rise to the dignity of a joke coming from the source it did."

"And so on the 1st of October the cutters held a meeting and officially declared the strike off! And while the writer sincerely hopes that they will all get back to work, the chances are that more than half of them will be obliged to look elsewhere for jobs."

"And all for what? To strengthen and support the policy of an organization that has never done them ought but injury! To prolong for a time the power of a gang that should long ago have been sent back to the bench."

"We feel that the result is a moral victory for the Progressive Shoe Workers, since the underlying cause of the strike was the refusal on the part of two of their members to join the B. & S. W. U. And the progressive shoe workers are being warmly congratulated on the manner in which they conducted their end of the controversy. Not a member of that or any other independent organization applied for work during the trouble, while every one knows that, had the conditions been reversed, John 'Farley' Tobin would have been running strike-breakers' specials into Chicago without delay."

BUSINESS AGENT MURDERED.

Erie, Pa., October 25.—With the throat cut and a dozen wounds in the back, the body of Melville Keene, business agent of the Carpenters' Union, was found at Waldamere Park, near this city, early Saturday. There is no clue to the identity of the murderer or the motive.

"OUR CITY"

FOR THE WORKERS IT SPELS FILTH, MISERY AND DISEASE.

Blind Indeed Is the Workingman Who Thinks to See Any Improvement Therein Through Voting for the Very Beast, Capitalism, That Made Conditions What They Are.

"Our city": The capitalist politicians are all out to "save" "our city." Where is "our city," the city of the working class? It is where the streets are too dirty for words; where the houses are unfit for cattle; it is the abode of misery and desolation. "Our city" is where the children, after a brief life of starvation, pass rapidly to premature graves; or where, despite their most heroic efforts, the absolute inability of parents to meet their obligations to their children leads to the break up of "homes," and the separation of families. In "our city" are the places where adulterated foods and rotten provisions are the daily provender.

What improvement will the election of Bannard, of Gaynor, of Hearst, bring to the working class city? None, absolutely none. These men are, all of them, the upholders of capitalism, the very thing responsible for the terrible conditions that exist.

You, workingmen, whose wives make the pennies go as far as they can, what hope have you that Gaynor-Bannard-Hearst-capitalism will lower the cost of living, or raise your wages? Was it not under other Gaynors, Bannards, and Hearsts that your ability to make ends meet became harder and harder? Will the election of any capitalist candidate place meat on your table, or decent clothes on your back, or make it possible for you to live amid pleasant surroundings?

Vain is your hope, if you think so. And it was your political support of capitalism that helped make the conditions under which you suffer. To vote for the capitalist candidates is to vote for more of the same dose.

Now, then, as you cannot mend the present system, suppose that you consider whether it would not be well to End it. Just think of it, that in a country capable of supplying the people of the earth, thousands are starving, or on the verge of starvation. There is surely something wrong. Voting for capitalist candidates hasn't helped you, hasn't mended things.

Those who vote for the Socialist Labor Party, are men who hold that, so long as we, the working class, permit the capitalist class to remain in possession of the means of life starvation will be our lot; that the thing for the workers to do is to organize politically, and also in the field of industry, with the avowed purpose of throwing the capitalists off our backs by taking over to collective ownership all the means of life now held as private property by the capitalist class.

In this program, fellow workers, the program of Socialism, lies your only hope. You are the masters of your own fate. You must choose between capitalist barbarism or Socialism, that is to say civilization.

BRONX TO RATIFY.

For Mayor, James T. Hunter; for Comptroller, Henry Kuhn; for President Board of Aldermen, John Hall—these are the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party whose nominations will be given a Bronx ratification Friday, October 29. Muller's Casino, Third avenue, opposite 154th street, has been engaged for the ratification meeting, and Bronx workingmen will have an excellent opportunity to endorse the choice of a true labor political party.

The Socialist Labor Party addresses itself to those sturdy minds in the workers' ranks who demand a change for the better in our industrial conditions, from which better social conditions will follow. The S. L. P. depends on the men who can see the rottenness of the present system and who would remove the cause.

Workingmen, come to the Bronx ratification of the Socialist Labor Party Friday evening, October 29, and there learn the real reason of crime and corruption in government, and hear the only way out of the intolerable conditions besetting us.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

'FRISCO LETTER

CAMPAIGN AND CIRCUS AT THE GOLDEN GATE.

Celebration "Patriotically" Arranged for Profit of Tradesmen—Four Parties Making Promises and Bids for Workers' Votes—John Sandgren, of Swedish Strikers, Addresses Unions.

San Francisco, October 18.—This city is all decked out in festive finery. The Castilian banners of yellow and red fraternize freely with the red, white and blue of America. Festoons of glittering bulbs are strung everywhere and varicolored bunting drapes every building. Portola is coming. The benighted may not know what that means. The celebration ostensibly commemorates the discovery of San Francisco Bay by one Gaspar de Portola. The real motive is threefold. First, like the Roman Circus of old, it is gotten up to amuse the proletariat and keep them from thinking; second, to advertise the city; third, to lure visitors into the tradesmen's dens. So, behind the motley of carnival, hides the hideous greed twisted face of business.

John Sandgren, delegate of the Swedish strikers has been here. At the Auditorium of the Building Trades Temple, he made an impressive presentation of the causes that led to the upheaval in Sweden. He spoke with the fervor of one who was fresh from the fight. He indulged in no oratory or rhetoric, speaking plainly, severely, and to the point. Whether it will result in substantial aid to the Swedish strikers, remains to be seen.

The political pot is boiling and stenching right merrily here in this city. Four political parties are in the field, all vying eager to wallow in the municipal trough.

First, we have the good old Republican party, the party of the top capitalists. The marionette who heads this party is one Crocker, a retired planing mill man. Ambushed behind him are the Southern Pacific and all the big interests, with the exception of those controlled by Rudolph Spreckles and James D. Phelan.

These two, at present, are the front and back of the Democratic party. Their puppet is Dr. Leland, one time coroner. The platforms of these two parties are the usual mush about good lights, streets, water, etc.

Then there is the Union Labor party, the party of the labor fakirs. As is proper, the arch fakir of the city, P. H. McCarthy, is the standard bearer. Throughout this campaign he and his nondescript running mates have iterated and reiterated the "identity of interests" gag. Their catholicism is astonishing: they represent everyone and everything. Their platform literally reeks with immediate demands such as the Socialist party has been wont to lump together.

This has enraged that local ass, the Socialist party and he has donned the lion's skin as Kaspar Schmidt so felicitously put it in a previous issue of *The People*. The platform is real revolutionary and might have been penned by an S. L. P. man. But on closer inspection one quickly discovers that it is the same old ass. Behold the snout of the beast, McDevitt, the nominee for Mayor. After his nomination he openly advocated municipal ownership in a statement to a local paper. One of its candidates for Supervisor, E. L. Reguin, is an ardent Jap-baiter. This is the same Reguin who ran for Mayor on the S. P. ticket two years ago. Then he advocated the "stop at a time" policy. He has not changed his views since then.

It is unnecessary to give a complete anatomical description of the beast, of the militia men, saloon keepers, cockroach business men, slyster lawyers, etc., who constitute the ticket.

The main fight of the campaign is the struggle for District Attorneyship. On one hand we have Francis J. Heney, the Democratic nominee. He is the main hope of the Phelan-Spreckles combine. This aggression is known as the "graft prosecution." Spreckles has spent thousands of dollars to force the court to find Calhoun guilty. He wanted the franchises of the U. P. R. revoked. These franchises are the bone of contention in the graft cases. In spite of the subsidy that Spreckles has given the District Attorney's office, nothing has been achieved. The opposing interests have been too powerful.

Heney is held up as the exponent of equality before the law. Yet this same Heney has been the attorney for many public service corporations in cases where they were obviously working against the public good. While he was attorney for the Contra Costa Water Co. of Oakland, he received a mysterious fee of thirty thousand dollars for very brief services. Like magic the opposition of the Oakland Supervisors to the Water Company ceased. He is the same Francis J. Heney who, in direct defiance for the U. S. immigration

laws, imported peons from Mexico for the S. P. R. R. at one dollar a head. It is the same Francis J. Heney who, in 1903, obtained a thoroughgoing and drastic injunction against the S. F. Labor Council and Building Trades Council enjoining them from boycotting the Danbury Hat Co.

Heney's opponent, C. M. Fickert, is on both the Republican and Union Labor tickets. He is the candidate of the big corporations. So it is not strange that he is on the Republican ticket. It is being said that McCarthy has received a handsome sum for placing him on the Union Labor ticket. Not much is known about Fickert except that he was a good football player at college.

The bitter fight that rages about this office has many humorous sidelights. Workingmen declare defiantly that they will no longer pay taxes to support a futile graft prosecution. Other workingmen sturdily assert that they will give their last dollar to the tax collector in order to see equality before the law. All this is amusing as they never have any taxes to withhold or pay. It is very sad, however, to see the working class taking sides with these two warring capitalist crews.

CITIZEN MILL.

Manipulated So as to Discourage Proletarian Applicants.

Seattle, Wash., October 16.—I spent a day in a Pacific Coast city court room recently. I was there as a witness for a friend who was taking out his final citizenship papers.

The court room was crowded, as the citizen making mill is only operated every second Wednesday in each month. The would-be citizens were mostly of the working class, who had spruced up the best they could for the momentous occasion.

The court opened at 9 o'clock, and continued in session until late in the afternoon. The work was performed slowly.

The examiner of the applicants, and their witnesses, held a question card in his hand; without it he seemed unable to ask: "Where were you born?"

One German, fifty years old, whose accent proclaimed his nationality, when asked where he was born, answered, "Schleswig." "Where is that?" he was asked. "In Germany," he said, evidently surprised that his pompous questioner did not know.

The list of questions seemed as if gotten up for a school examination, and without purpose so far as citizenship was concerned. "Do you believe in anarchy or polygamy?" the old German was asked. He didn't know what polygamy was. "Do you know what anarchy is?" "I didn't come here to talk politics. I came to get my papers," was his answer.

"Who makes the laws of this country?" There is so much talk of Taft, as the great wonder worker, out here just now, that it was not surprising to hear the old man answer, "Taft."

"Do you take a daily paper to keep posted on what is going on every day?" Yes, he took the "Seattle Times" every day! Those inclined to laugh at the old man's answers laughed all the heartier at this. It was one on the paper. "Do you read it?" Not every day, he had to work too hard. At this the judge looked severe and said, "That's what's the trouble with you Germans, you go after the dollar too much!"

The upshot of it was that the old gray-haired German proletarian was given a copy of the constitution of the United States and sixty days' time in which to study it before he gets another chance to try again, while the pompous and intelligent clerk took up his card to jog his memory so that he could ask the next applicant, "Where were you born?"

A Danish fisherman, when asked, who makes the laws, answered, "The chief of police." "What makes you think so?" "Because he can make me get out of town when he wants to." This answer is in line with the facts—"the club is mightier than the constitution."

S. B.

Something good for our German reading comrades and friends. Fiction but more than fiction.

Two dramas from proletarian life by Richard Koeppel.

"EIN VERLORENER" (A Ruined Life.) Price 15 Cents.

"DER TRUNKENBOLD" (The Drunkard.) Price 15 Cents.

Instructive, Interesting, Entertaining, Enlightening. Real Socialist Literature.

Cleveland Labor News Agency, 1266 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

"GENTLEMANLY EXERTION"

A TRAIN TALK ON THE WAY TO TOWN WITH A "SELF-MADE MAN."

He was a jolly looking chap, and, though he looked somewhat sourly at me, he was a man I should like to have on my side. When I offered him a newspaper he refused somewhat curtly, and it was evident he knew and disapproved of them. He was broader than I am myself and several inches shorter, though quite a couple of stone heavier. It was evident from the kindly glances of a comely dame and a really good-looking young woman, who were seeing him off, that he was a good husband and father. He looked what is called a self-made man, and one of the lower middle-class.

After an affectionate good-bye to his wife and daughter we got off, and a few stations farther found us alone in the carriage. He grew a bit fidgety, and had evidently made up his mind to talk to me. Putting my papers aside, I made myself comfortable. When he asked me what time we should arrive, I told him and he said:

"Then we shall be nearly two hours." After a pause and a perceptible effort he said, "Look here, Mr. ———! Don't you think you Socialists talk a lot of rubbish?"

It seems quite a favorite idea with our opponents to assume that Socialists must be fools. One of the commonest things I know is to have people charging me with ignorance, because they themselves don't know. However, I humored him, saying, "I expect we do, but we talk less rubbish than most people do."

"I don't know about that, but your talk about poverty, for instance, is ridiculous. Not long ago I read that you had been saying that the poverty of the poor was due to the robbery by the rich. That is just so much nonsense, and you must know it is nonsense."

I assured him it was quite true, in my opinion, pointing out that in my own lifetime our wealth production had increased at least three times as fast as the increase in the number of people. "Well, that doesn't prove anything."

I said I thought it did. If we could produce three times as many useful commodities as our grandfathers knew how to produce, it seemed to me there was no need for anybody to go short. No need for anyone to be poor unless someone else took more of the useful commodities than they could use and more than their share.

"Look here, I don't quite know what you mean when you talk of the production of useful commodities; but I do know that nobody need be poor nowadays, at least, if they've a bit of common sense, and I know the rich don't rob the poor; people who have a little bit owe it to their own exertions. Look at me."

I looked at him, and said that in one of the newspapers lying on the seat, it told of a young man whose grandfather had left him £1200 a year. This didn't look like the young man's own exertions.

"But it means his grandfather's exertions!"

"Oh, no! His grandfather is dead."

"Well, what of that?"

"If his grandfather is dead he won't be able to exert himself, will he?"

"No, but he exerted himself when he was alive. His grandfather earned that money."

"Did he? I see the income is from Consols, in which case his grandfather must have saved £40,000. Have you been a workman?"

"Yes, I have."

"Did you work hard?"

"I should think I did."

"Have you saved £40,000?"

"Not by a long way."

"Do you think this man's grandfather worked harder than you did?"

"He couldn't!"

This was very emphatic.

"Then how could it be his grandfather's exertions? It reads as though the grandfather never worked; he was what is called a gentleman."

My friend smiled.

"Well, I call myself a gentleman now. I've given up working."

"Then you believe a gentleman is one who doesn't exert himself—in fact, a man who doesn't work. Suppose we all became gentlemen of that kind?"

"Ah, well, that wouldn't do! We can't all be gentlemen!"

I smiled to myself and went off dreaming of that good time, which will so surely come, when the word gentleman will no longer be applied merely to men whose only title is that they have ceased to exert themselves and live on the earnings of others.—Exch.

S. P. FREAKS.

(Continued from page 1.)

called life tenure of public officials."

The San Francisco bunch of S. P. freaks, while they haven't a monopoly of S. P. freakishness, have a breeziness about them that is lacking in our New Haven freaks. Just note the bending of the knee to the old Puritan spirit in that Sunday demand for "harmless public amusements, with proper safeguards." Imagine the 'Friscan freaks writing that! But then I suppose the environment of the freaks has a lot to do with it. One thing, though, they all have in common—the overweening desire to appear respectable.

Here is the parting advice that the local S. P. freaks give to the voter:

"Do It! Do Your Duty! Do It!"

"When facing the voting machine don't let that battery of levers and buttons rattle you. Set your teeth, glue your eye on the two plain words Socialist party, push every button in that row, and in a moment you will have done more good than in all your previous life."

Yes, the man who would try to go this S. P. slop needs to set his teeth and glue his eye. Applying to themselves the words they use against the fellow "who votes like father," the voter who pushes their buttons "ought to be in Middle-town."

[N. B.—The S. P. curio cabinet of The People office has been enriched by the addition of a copy of this latest evidence of S. P. muddleheadedness. Come in and take a look at it.]

SANDGREN IN LOS ANGELES.

Well Received by Unions and Workmen.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 15.—John Sandgren, one of the delegates of the Swedish strikers who is touring this country in the interests of his countrymen, is in this city this week. At a meeting held last night in Labor Temple Hall, \$73 were collected for the striking workmen. Sandgren has addressed a number of unions in this city and met with favorable receptions.

At the meeting held last night in Labor Temple Hall, Sandgren recited the causes of the strike in Sweden, what a determined fight the men were putting up, and how the capitalist press was trying to discredit the strikers. He also told of the political and the economic forms which the labor movement of Sweden took on and stated that they had 35 members of Parliament there.

LONDON CHILDREN AS WAGE EARNERS.

In London there are 747,000 school children, 480,000 of them over seven years old, and of these 30,800 are half-time wage earners. About half of them spend during each week 27 hours in school and more than 20 hours in work. In one district such children work from 14 to 50 hours a week and are paid at the rate of one to two cents an hour. In small laundries the helpers are employed for two or three nights a week until ten o'clock and all day on Saturdays, working in a steam laden atmosphere and amid surroundings that are distinctly undesirable. Lather boys in barber shops have hours that are much too long, never less than 40 a week. They are usually busy from 5 to 10 every evening, all day and until midnight on Saturday, and on Sunday from 8 to 9 in the morning and from 1 to 2 in the afternoon. Grocers' boys average 20 hours a week for wages equal to from 75 cents to \$1 a week when money is paid, but it is the custom of the trade to give food in payment. Messenger boys and girls employed by milliners, dressmakers and in small shops oftentimes work from 50 to 59 hours a week. Half-timers who are undertakers' boys are engaged in the cheerful business of measuring corpses for a shilling a week.—The Craftsman.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

HAMMER HITS.

Resounding Blows Struck by the Sydney, Australia, "People."

Society as it is to-day presents two tremendous anomalies.

The first, greatest, and most evident, is the juxtaposition of the wealthy idler and the wealthless worker.

The person that can swallow this with relish and ask for "more," ought to be able to get fat on a diet of prussic acid; he must have the stomach of a hedgehog (they say you can't poison that animal).

The next is the existence of political freedom, and economic slavery, in one and the same individual. Citizens and slaves! Why, these names are mutually exclusive, are they not?

But this anomaly, in the case of the great majority, is more apparent than real, because in their case political freedom is a mere formal fact—a form without contents.

But this form is rapidly filling up and being transformed into solid reality, and the power that is transforming it is the propaganda of Socialism. Comrades! remember that "knowledge is power," but remember also that knowledge without might—material, adequate might—is like a gun without ammunition. But given organized numbers it can raze to the ground economic (industrial) slavery, and this is the only worthy use to which the wealthless workers can put their political freedom.

"The favored few are the divinely appointed guardians of the miserable many."—"Great Thoughts."

Here we have the great Black Lie of the ages in all its naked, native hideousness—the diabolical falsehood under whose shelter the working class for ages has been and is now being robbed, massacred, tortured, and oppressed by kings, nobles, priests, capitalists, statesmen, warriors, and politicians.

Though the new, the incoming order may be, nay, very often is, driven back in defeat, it can never be conquered, but in the end must conquer.

To those who are fond of history we commend study of that episode known as the Dutch War of Independence as an illustration of the above truth.

The Dutch under William the Silent were defeated in every battle with the Spanish army under Alva, but such was their discipline, skill and grit, that they snatched the fruits of victory every time, by their marvellous celerity in reforming, and presenting a renewed front. Alva we are told fretted and fumed like a galloped steed, but he could make no permanent impression. Why? Because the Dutch were the representatives of a new, incoming, rapidly developing order, an order in harmony with the needs of society—capitalism. While Alva's army represented an old, dying order, which society no longer needed—feudalism.

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Prize Essay in the International Competition Conducted by the Socialist Women of Greater New York : : : : : .

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ORGANIZE COFFIN SOCIETIES.

Sum and Substance of Gompers' Advice to Textile Workers.

Washington, October 19.—Expecting to form an efficient plan for the extension of its membership and influence among textile workers, especially in Canada, in the South and in Pennsylvania, the United Textile Workers of America met here to-day in annual convention. There were present about forty delegates, claiming to represent 10,000 organized workers, the entire body of such employees numbering about 700,000 in the United States.

The convention was not called to order until the arrival of Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor. Upon being presented by the textile workers' president, John Golden of Fall River, Mass., Gompers spoke upon the necessity of members of organized labor providing all forms of insurance for themselves, instead of paying their money into the coffers of the great insurance corporations of the country. He advocated higher dues for the textile workers to be of service to them "in time of stress or storm, and to be used as a beneficial or defence fund." If the unions provide insurance for their members, he said, they would not only save the great profits exacted by the big insurance companies, but they would increase the interest in the unions on the part of the members.

"If employers in the textile trades understood," he said, speaking of the wage question, "that the life line has been reached in wages of textile workers, and that the men and women in that trade will not work for less than the living wage, that living wage will be paid to them. If people simply allow themselves to be moulded by the oppressive grasp of their employers there is no limit to which the workers may not be oppressed."

AGAINST THE WORKERS.

Improved Machinery Always Works In Favor of the Boss.

Washington, October 22.—An excellent example of how improved machinery works in favor of the boss, and hence, of course, against the workingman, is given in a recent report by U. S. Vice-Consul Brunswick at Chemnitz, Germany, on a new process of lacquering brass beds.

Formerly, writes the Consul, the method was to heat the brass tubes in an oven and then apply the lacquer. In the new method the tubes are placed on a lathe and adjusted and turned by hand or power. The main point is that the tubes while rotating are heated electrically and the heating can be regulated as desired. The lacquer is applied while the tube is rotating, and in this way several layers of lacquer can be applied in a short time, as the electrically charged tube dries the lacquer almost as fast as applied. Formerly a composition of shellac and spirits made from rye was used. The tubes are usually thin and possess a large surface for heating purposes in proportion to their volume, so that the tubes only retain the heat a short time and rapidly cool off.

In the old method the tubes were heated in an oven, had to be quickly taken out, and the lacquer applied, then again placed in the oven, remaining there from 10 to 30 minutes, and then another coating was applied. It was important, after the first coat had been applied, to see that no alcohol remained on the lacquered part, so that it would not soften the next application. By the quick evaporation of the alcohol the warm tubes soon became cool and had to be reheated before a new coating could be applied.

In consequence the lacqueror must work rapidly, and even then the coating may be defective; and this method required from three to six coatings of lacquer, with the corresponding number of reheatings. The time required for finishing a brass tube was from 1 to 1½ hours, depending on the length and size of the tube and the number of coatings desired. Other methods in use also possess many drawbacks.

The new method requires only a minute for giving a tube several coats of lacquer, since the heating and lacquering form only one continuous process, and no cooling or reheating is required. Though the workman now does ninety times as much work, his wages have not been increased.

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OCTOBER 16TH IN EL PASO, TEXAS

THE MEETING OF PRESIDENTS TAFT AND DIAZ AND THE FEAR AND HURRY ATTENDING.

By An Observer.

The crowd began to stream early on that morning. Who would miss seeing the chief representative of Capitalism? My wish was to spend that day on the lonely barren foot hills and be by myself with the harmless sand and stones, but it was otherwise, and so I found myself on El Paso street, one of the main streets, in anticipation of the international episode.

A young Mexican revolutionist whom I know came toward me to exchange a few words. Hear what he said:

"How can you bear to see it?" With a facial expression conveying my tolerance of the blind hub-bub of the affair, I answered, "I will write of what I see." And looking at his worried countenance lit with the yearning fire of freedom, I saw his lips tremble and heard him speak again in gentle tones: "This is the most miserable day of my life!"

Who could answer this suffering soul, consumed by the passion to free his people? Not I. Not, at least, for a few moments, for a secret service man was standing near him trying to listen. I managed to whisper to him to be good; not get into any trouble.

He answered softly: "I believe your wish will be obeyed."

His "adieu" was as gentle as his greeting. The secret service man followed the form of the revolutionist until I lost sight of both.

Many of the three thousand soldiers that were brought here for the "meeting" were on horse back, with drawn swords of whetted blood-thirsty steel by their side. Add to this the stern, suspicious glances of their bearers. This sight struck terror home in the hearts of many on-lookers. The slow march of the military down to the border, accompanied by the artillery to escort Diaz to the Chamber of Commerce in El Paso, where Taft had his temporary capital, was not so offensive as their return.

As they marched down slowly, listen and you may hear the race of El Paso street with Diaz. The terrific sound of the horses' gallop, the flash of glittering swords and the thundering noise of the racing artillery was not unlike the noise of bombardment. I tried to speak, but could not hear my own voice, so great was the din. The carriage in which Diaz sat was surrounded with menials on horseback, uniformed in sky blue satin and gold. Observers could barely get a glimpse of the dictator. The "escort" raced as fast as you see moving pictures race each other. A cloud of dust rose in protest at the speeding spectacle, and took the breath of astonished spectators. If not for the happy flapping flags and bunting that draped the buildings along the line of march, one could have no doubts as to this reign of terror in disguise.

Imagine a parade of soldiers covering nearly six long blocks, galloping past in five minutes. "How fast they go!" remarked one.

"Yes, how fast and how well they guarded Diaz," said another.

"He is afraid," exclaimed a third.

"It reminds me of Russia and the Czar," said a Russian.

"Why did they run so?" asked some one.

"Why?" echoed a more knowing one.

"It gave me chills up and down and around," said a woman. "There is a secret service man in every boarding house," said this same woman who conducts a rooming house, "and there is a policeman stationed on every roof—see? Strangers are not permitted to view the parade from the windows, and only policemen are allowed on the roofs. Even my husband is sworn in as a private policeman." To prove her statement, her husband, who was alongside, displayed a revolver and a private police badge.

"Aren't you glad you were not living your grandmother's times when they did so much war?" questioned this private policeman's wife.

"I have heard that Diaz is not liked by his people," half cautiously whispered a timid person.

"And they won't allow any one with kodaks to take snapshots unless they have a special permit," burst out one who enjoyed the ownership, but not the liberty, to use a kodak. "What do you think of that?"

I did not express my opinion, but oh, how I thought and thought! My head ached with thinking and several times a thought was on the brink of shattering its domain and shocking those questioners. It was not to be, for was not a secret service man at my elbow listening?

Again came the thunderous galloping of horses and the flashes of blood-licking swords, so sharp that they cut the eye merely to behold them! Again the guards raced past with their well-guarded Diaz, who, it is said, was dreadfully scared. And again the spectators were

stunned by the haste and the noise of the rolling artillery. Once more I heard, "Why did they run so?" and then I saw another private policeman at my elbow.

A half hour later the carriage with Taft whirled past, guarded by troops, but not, however, so many as guarded Diaz. Again I heard the old cry: "How they run!"

"Don't those soldiers look pretty and cute?" asked the one who was glad we didn't live in our grandmother's times.

"They are not pretty and not cute," spoke up some one, "there is no such thing as 'pretty' and 'cute'; say rather 'interesting'."

And I in the midst of it all longed to be on the barren foot hills with the harmless sand and stones.

Poor Mexican children, who live with their parents in El Paso and attend school there! They were obliged, along with the other school children, to march to the Plaza to hear Taft speak. I saw many little fellows in the line of march dressed in clean but old and faded overalls; their hats may have once claimed relationship to headgear—they couldn't afford better now.

Soon the parades had ended.

In the afternoon I was invited to go out driving. I went mainly for the opportunity it offered me to see things that otherwise could not be seen. On the way to Juarez, through the Mexican quarter, some of the poor people attempted to hide their misery in dressing up with the little they could afford, and it was indeed "little." It was a poor attempt at hiding misery, for their care-lined faces, bent backs and dejected spirits could not be hidden. Carriages, buggies and autos rushed back and forth during the afternoon to and from Juarez, and their route lay where the miserable pig-pen-like adobe of the poor Mexicans could be easily seen. I recalled the remark my mother had so often made: that the Russian peasants have better sties for their pigs than the poor Mexicans have for themselves.

No policeman vigilantly shadowed our trap: its appearance attested our "respectability." Feeling relieved of watchful eyes of spies, I explained to the occupants the meaning of the Taft-Diaz meeting, and to my satisfaction and with a vengeance talked about the tyranny of Mexico's dictator. My listeners hardly appreciated the meaning I meant to convey. They had never read anything but capitalistish dope. To suggest a course of reading to them would be looked upon as a piece of impudence.

On October 17, I phoned to the office of the "Labor Advocate," affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the following was imparted to me by Mr. Henry M. Walker, editor of said paper, who attended at the St. Regis, as press representative. He told me that about twenty presidents of various labor unions were on the reception committee. He personally saw Mr. Kessel, of the Meat Cutters' Union; Mr. Montoye, of the Cigarmakers' Union; Mr. James, of the Masons' and Bricklayers' Union; Mr. S. Scott, president of the Central Labor Council, and Mr. Moelich, president of the Machinists' Union. Mr. Moelich, he told me, was a "Socialist."

"We were represented without any expense to organized labor," said Mr. Walker, "and we respect Taft, not as the man Taft, but as the president of the United States."

I answered that I considered the principle involved, and not the personalities, to which he replied:

"As far as principle is concerned, I would not endorse Taft nor Diaz, nor cast my vote for Taft. We merely respect him as our President, just as we would Debs should he come here."

I asked how he happened to think I was dreaming of Debs? And to this he replied:

"I know what a person's policies are as soon as I hear him speak, having been in the labor movement long enough to understand the people. Mr. Moelich is a consistent Socialist and yet he respects the Presidents."

I laughed. The A. F. of L. man did not "understand" me, and I asked him, "If you do not endorse Taft's principle, why are you neutral?"

"We are not neutral," he answered. Thus ended the telephonic conversation.

The A. F. of L. is not neutral. Mr. Walker always urges the people to "think it over." Does it require much thinking to SEE THROUGH HIS NEUTRALITY?

October the 16th has passed. The chief tools of capitalism met for the protection of the capitalistic interests that they serve. Will workingmen and women of all countries profit by the lesson and begin to subvert their proletarian interests? Will they start to read, understand, organize and pave the way for universal liberty? Is there anything more worthy of their efforts? Will they make their lives worth while?

MARS.

By Alexander Ralph, San Francisco.

An old man rests on his doorstep,
Worn with the work of day.
The lad at his side sits silent,
Too tired to think of play.

The western hills are purpling
And slowly fades the day,
The night creeps over the mountains
In the twilight dim and gray.

In the limpid, softening twilight
The mountains vaguely loom,
The shadows sleep in the valleys,
Half lost in the golden gloom.

From the dim blue rim of the mountains
A blood red star arose,
The lad's eyes widened in wonder,
He spoke, and broke the repose.

"Father, what makes yon star so red,
That flames across the sky?
It seems as if it were wounded and bled
And were about to die."

"My son, yon glaring sullen star
That flames across the sky
Is Mars, the vampire star of war;
It flames when thousands die."

"But father, the world is at peace
today,
No wars the quiet destroy,
No armies contending each other slay,
To mar the calm and joy."

"My son, convulsed is the world with war,
And has been for thousands of years;
And all the land from shore to shore
Is drenched in blood and tears."

"Above entrenched the Master class,
In pride and pomp and power,
Below there lies the wretched Mass,
Sullen and sick and sour."

"The biting lash of burning need
Drives young and old to slave
And minister to the master's greed,
From childhood to the grave."

"Herded in hovel and hut,
Scourged by foul disease,
Fed on offal and rot,
All this the master decrees."

"It is true the rulers are few,
But with the power of gold,
They recruit a hireling crew,
Mankind in bondage to hold."

"At times the glowing coals of war
Burst into brands of flame,
The cannon's roar, and leaden pour,
Soon beats them down again."

"But though defeat does oft them greet,
The ranks the strife renew,
And in the bitter conflict's heat
They mold the world anew."

The gray old man ceased speaking,
With the past his fancies wrought.
The lad at his side sat silent;
The future fired his thought.

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ANTI-MILITARIST RESOLUTION

ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS OF STUTTGART, AND FOR PROPAGATING WHICH FRANCISCO FERRER WAS ASSASSINATED.

As stated in the ringing resolutions adopted at the Socialist Labor Party's New York ratification meeting at Arlington Hall on the 13th inst., Prof. Francisco Ferrer's assassination was in no small part due to his advocacy, against the iniquitous war in Morocco, of the Anti-Militarist resolution adopted by the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, in 1907.

That resolution, the propaganda of which touched the ruling class of Spain in so tender a spot that it resorted to assassination to smother it, reads:

"MILITARISM AND INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS."

"The Congress reaffirms the resolutions of the previous International Congresses on opposing militarism and imperialism, and reasserts that opposition to militarism cannot be segregated from opposition to capitalism as a whole.

"The wars of capitalist States are, in general, the consequences of their collision in the markets of the world; for each State not only seeks to fortify itself in its old trade outlets, but to acquire new ones, principally by the subjugation of foreign races and the forcible seizure of their lands.

"These wars are fomented by the incessant rivalry in the matter of armaments fostered by militarism, which is one of the principal weapons of bourgeois domination, and of the consequent economic and political enslavement of the working class.

"Wars are favored by national prejudices, systematically cultivated in the interests of the dominant classes, for the purpose of sidetracking the mass of the proletariat from its duties toward its class and toward international solidarity.

"Hence, wars are of the very essence of capitalism, and can only end with the suppression of the capitalist system, or when the magnitude of the sacrifices of men and money necessitated by the development of military technique, and the revolt called forth by the growing size of armaments shall have driven the peoples to renounce that system.

"The working class, among whose ranks recruits are preferably sought, and who must principally bear the material sacrifices, is the natural adversary of war, because the latter is in contradiction to the end the workers pursue, namely, the creation of a new economic order based on the Socialist conception which is destined to translate into actuality the solidarity of the race.

"For these reasons, the Congress considers that it is the duty of all workingmen and their elected representatives in parliament to combat with all their might all armaments, whether military or naval; to lay stress upon the class character of bourgeois society and the motives which impel it to maintain national antagonisms; to refuse all financial support to such a policy; and also to bend every energy to bringing up the youth of the proletariat in the truths of Socialism, fraternity of the peoples, and systematic education in class consciousness.

"The Congress sees in the democratic organization of a militia to replace standing armies, a real guaranty rendering aggressive wars impossible and facilitating the disappearance of national antagonisms.

"The International Socialist Movement cannot establish in advance rigid rules governing action which will of necessity take diverse forms, according to the time and circumstances of the Party in different countries, but it is its duty to intensify and co-ordinate as much as possible the efforts of the working class against militarism and war.

"In fact, since the International Congress of Brussels, the proletariat in its constant struggle against militarism by refusing naval and military funds, and in its labors for the establishment of a democratic army, has had recourse with ever-increasing vigor and success to means the most varied, for the purpose of preventing wars or bringing them to an end, and of turning to benefit for the enfranchisement of the working class the insecurity and disorder into which war throws all levels of society. Notable instances of this have been the agreement between the English trades unions and the French labor syndicates after the Fachoda crisis, whereby peace was assured and good feeling restored between France and England; the action of the Socialist Party in the French parliament and in the German Reichstag in the Moroccan crisis; the popular demonstrations organized at this juncture by the Socialists of France and England; the concerted action of the Austrian and Italian Socialists in session at Trieste.

to prevent conflict between the two States; the vigorous intervention of the working class of Sweden to checkmate the attack on Norway; and finally, the heroic sacrifices and struggles of the Socialists, workingmen, and peasants of Russia and Poland to block the war unchained by Czarism, to bring it to an end, and to wring from the crisis the liberty of the people of Russia and of the proletariat. All these efforts attest the growing power of the working class, and its growing determination to maintain peace by energetic intervention.

"The action of the working class will prove more effective still, when an incessant propaganda will have prepared all minds to a vigorous resistance, and when the activity of the various national branches of the Party shall have been stimulated and co-ordinated by the International.

"The Congress is, moreover, convinced that under the pressure of the proletariat, the serious practice of international arbitration will be substituted for all the strife and pitiable struggles of bourgeois governments, and that thus there will be assured to the peoples the benefit of a general disarmament, which will allow the application to progress and civilization of the immense resources of energy and cash now devoured by armaments and war. Therefore the Congress

"Declares: That when a war seems imminent, it is the duty of the working class in the countries concerned, and of their representatives in parliament, with the aid of the International Socialist Bureau, to make every effort to prevent the war, using thereto every means which shall to them seem appropriate, and which will naturally vary according to the acuteness of the class struggle and the general political situation;

"In case a war does, nevertheless, break out, it is the duty of the workers and their elected representatives to intervene for the purpose of bringing it to a speedy cessation, and to utilize to their fullest power the opportunity placed in their hands by the economic and political crisis consequent on the war, to agitate society to its very depths for the downfall of the domination of capital."

In these resolutions the Socialist Movement stamped itself the foremost power for peace in the world to-day. In assassinating the learned scientist who propagated them, the government of Spain has again covered itself with the mantle of blackest reaction.

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DIVORCE

Not an Evil, but the Inevitable Effect
of the Real Evil—Cure Must Begin
at the Roots.

A good deal of thought and of talk go on now-a-days about divorce, yet somehow the thinkers and talkers seem to lose sight of the fact that the divorce is the symptom—not the disease, the effect—not the cause, the shadow—not the substance, says a clear-headed writer in "Dressmaking at Home."

The calamity—to the husband and wife, the children, the community, is in the fact of the unhappiness of the marriage, the unsuitable marriage. The crisis comes when the parties to it find out its unsuitability, not later, when they have grown accustomed to the fact, and have concluded to expose their woes in an application for divorce.

The heartbreak comes when each awakes to the fact that life together is not possible, and in most cases this period of waking is a succession of efforts to bring about the impossible, with the resulting discouragement and despair.

The person who imagines that all marriages were formerly happy in that period before divorce became common, simply has not been deeply acquainted with the real life-history of many couples. Divorce is a symptom of a disease in our civilization that has long existed, and of something a little hopeful for the future, for a greater evil than the divorce evil was the loveless marriage to which the parties who now obtain divorces, once weakly submitted.

The writer can well recall hearing her friends and relatives talk about a woman living in the neighborhood who was divorced from her husband. Do you think that dreadful woman's name was mentioned in the ordinary conversational tone? Not a bit of it. It was spoken in a lowered tone, under the breath. Yet that woman's husband had been a dissipated man, and had subjected his wife to indignities not now even mentioned in polite society, and the general opinion was that this sort of life was "her appointed cross," and that she ought to submit to it meekly, and encourage that state of things by doing the martyr act as gracefully as possible.

She was "not the only one," she was told, and in truth many other women and men were living similar misfit lives and, because they said nothing, were generally known to be very unhappy, but went on record as happy, and now they are dead and gone, are mentioned with pious uprollings of the eyes of their descendants, as having lived a happy, useful life.

Not especially a cutting down of divorces, but an increasing of the proportion of happy marriages is needed. We have for a long while been looking at the matter from the wrong end.

PLAIN TALK TO CHURCH.

Southern Senator Tells It to Turn Attention to Millionaires.

Charlotte, N. C., October 21.—In an address before a home mission conference here, Senator Smith, of South Carolina, said:

"I bring no railing accusation against the church, but it seems to me it is time the multi-millionaires had missionaries sent to them.

"You emphasize the petty vices of the poor and doff your hats to the scarcely veiled crime which stalks in silk and gold.

"If the whole church would cry aloud and convict the thief who steals a railroad as quickly as the one who steals a penny the situation would be remedied."

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All truth is safe, and nothing else
is safe; and he who keeps back the
truth, or withholds it from men,
from motives of expediency, is
either a coward or a criminal, or
both.

—Prof. Max Muller.

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"being not put upon the earth ac-
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earth's nature, and belonging to it,
as do the flowers and fruits to the
tree which bears them."

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	38,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,191
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1909.

I have not said, and I will not say,
That men are a flock of fools,
But this I say, and will say always,
That the world is filled with ghouls.

They run apace with a show of grace
To catch their quarry by night,
But once they face him spent in the race
They mix for his flesh in fight.
—BURNETT.

REVOLUTIONARY GYMNASTICS.

The French have a happy knack of get-
ting up apposite terms. The term "revo-
lutionary gymnastics" is one of these,
and of recent coinage.

By the term is meant the more or less
"general strikes" which are inspired by
the spirit of discontent; which, during
their conduct, develop the vision, extend
it, and enable the participants to per-
ceive clearer and clearer the goal to
which they have been unconsciously aim-
ing; which, as they progress and are
practiced, render the participants expert-
er in methods and more experienced in
practical work. In short, by the term
"revolutionary gymnastics" is meant the
economic manifestations that promote
class-consciousness.

Of late, the "revolutionary gymnastics"
have been rather frequent occurrences.
There was the gymnastics of the
Parisian postal employees; then came the
gymnastics of the Spanish general strike
manifestations against War; before that
was over the gymnastics of the general
strike in Sweden against the attempted
infringement of the right to organize
broke out; and, the Swedish gymnastics
being yet on there have followed in the
course of last week a number of such
local gymnastics, participated in by sev-
eral industrial centers of Italy, Austria,
France and Belgium in demonstration
against the assassination of Francisco
Ferrer.

That there is much in these "gymnas-
tics" was obvious from the start. For
one thing they are unavoidable, and they
are cheering signs; for another, they are
desirable. Only experience can teach
many a thing that theory does not
cover: only practice can make perfect.

These "gymnastics" are first class
teachers. They teach, on the one hand,
the necessity of Socialist action to clear
the way for them: this part of the in-
struction is administered to the rank and
file of the proletariat—the infantry of
the revolutionary army. They teach, on
the other hand, the necessity of the eco-
nomic organization as the physical force,
necessary to execute the revolutionary
act and thereby carry out the announce-
ment made by the revolutionary Socialist
ballet, and which the ballet alone can
make: this part of the instruction is ad-
ministered to the "captains of hundreds"
in the Labor Movement.

That the rank and file of the prole-
tariat are taking to heart the teachings of
the "revolutionary gymnastics," the
signs are numerous. The proletariat is
everywhere falling away from the parties
of capital and taking independent politi-
cal shape.

That the "captains of hundreds," de-
spite their former sneers, are also taking
to heart the teachings of the "revolution-
ary gymnastics" the signs are likewise
numerous, some of the signs are posi-
tively striking. Sixteen years ago, at
the Zurich International Socialist Con-
gress, the talented Karl Kautsky ridicu-
led the idea of the "general strike"
with the neatly contrived sentence:
"When the general strike becomes pos-
sible it has ceased to be necessary." This
year, only sixteen years later, Kautsky
has materially dropped his one-time
theory. In the "Neue Zeit" of last
August 27, he refers to the late action of
the Swedish workers as "their glorious
general strike."

"Revolutionary gymnastics" are not
the tumbles of clowns: they are the
rehearsals of the actors in the great his-
toric drama of our generation, on the

world-wide stage of the Socialist Move-
ment.

AWAY WITH THE FLINTS!

Is it cause for congratulation or for
condolence that Senator Frank Putnam
Flint of California announces his de-
termination not to return to the Fed-
eral Senate when his term expires, on
the ground of his being too poor a man
for that chamber?

Some are saying the Senator's decision
is cause for condolence. Such people
reason that the Senate ought not to be
a rich man's club, and, therefore, Senator
Flint should stay there, and keep up the
old theory.

Wiser folks are congratulating them-
selves.

Poverty is not in and of itself a badge
of desirability. A poor man, with a
vulture's eye to "perceive" and ready
claws to "seize" the opportunity to "get
there," is a more dangerous man than he
who "is there." He who already "is
there," of course, shows that he had the
vulture eye and claws; and that he used
them. It is also quite sure that he will
want more. But, then, no one will be,
or can be, or should be imposed upon
by him. What he is he shows. Not so
with the "poor Senator."

The poor Senator may be easily mis-
taken for a "friend of the people." His
poverty may easily serve as the down to
cover and conceal the claw. In nine
cases out of ten, aye, in nine hundred
and ninety-nine out of a thousand, if not
in all the thousand, the poor Senator
will speculate on his poverty, and turn
it into assets more profitable than there
are at the disposal of his colleagues who
"got there" before him. What the labor-
fakir is to the unalert rank and file of
the workers, that the poor Senator may
and probably will be to the unalert of
the people. What the capitalist could
not think of doing, himself, he accom-
plishes through his fakir labor-lieuten-
ant; what the plutocrat could not do,
himself, or even through a rich Senator,
he may easily, smoothly bring about
through the channel of the poor Senator,
whose very poverty would render unsus-
picious. It may be even worse. The
Senator who has already "got there"
may have acquired habits of indolence.
It may take too much of an "induce-
ment" to move him: the Senator not
yet "there" is likely to be alacritous.

By all means let Senator Flint with-
draw. If there be others, would they
but also go. If honest, they belong to an
old era. Their presence in the Senate
only confuses things. The law of social
evolution excludes the notion of the
Senate's evolving back to what it once
was. The law of social evolution de-
mands and is promoted by the ulcer's
coming to a head, ready to be lanced.

JACOB'S TWO-RUNG LADDER TO NONSENSE.

SOCIALISM, BEING FUNDAMEN-
TALLY WRONG, CANNOT BE DE-
FENDED UPON FUNDAMENTAL PRIN-
CIPLES.—From "The American
Whip," reproduced in Watson's
Atlanta, Ga., "The Jeffersonian,"
Sept. 30, 1909.

Whatever is perfect in its kind de-
serves admiration.

Some people are seen sweating at
every pore in the attempt to adjust facts
to their theories, by toilsomely manu-
facturing premises that may square with
their preconceived conclusions. The
"American Whip," endorsed by Watson's
"Jeffersonian," saves itself the trouble.
It needs no facts for its premises; both-
ers not about seeking, or setting up any;
its conclusions are THE thing, to which
it arrives like a bolt from a clear sky.
Socialism is fundamentally wrong, first
rung of the ladder; therefore Socialism
cannot be defended upon fundamental
principles, second and top rung of the
ladder. And there you are!

There is much sterling merit in this
system, besides beauty. With other sys-
tems one needs to load his cannon with
the balls of fact, in order to overthrow
the false facts set up as the foundation
for a false conclusion. With the "Ameri-
can-Whip-Jeffersonian" system no such
loading of cannons is requisite. The sys-
tem is so simple, as simple as Columbus's
trick of standing an egg on end, that it
invites imitation.

For instance:

The "American-Whip" and the "Jef-
fersonian" being scrub cattle, they can-
not warble like canary birds.

Or:

The "Jeffersonian" and the "American
Whip" being horse-thieves, they cannot
be defended upon the principle of hon-
esty.

Or:

The "American Whip" and the "Jef-
fersonian" being bald, no mattress can
be made of the hair on their heads.

Or:

The "Jeffersonian" and the "American
Whip" being crocodiles, they cannot climb
trees.

And so forth, and so on.

That happens, however, with the

American-Whip-Jeffersonian system that
happens to no other original idea. With
other originators, imitation only
strengthens the originator. In this in-
stance, imitation knocks down the two-
rung ladder and leaves the originators
with their noses flat upon the ground.

MUNICIPALISM.

Although, with the exception of bold-
bad Tammany, the other parties of Cap-
ital in this city started with the usual
fan-fare about "municipal issues are
non-political," as the campaign proceeds
we hear less and less of this latest
scheme to deceive. Instead thereof, Tam-
many and anti-Tammany, including the
Hearst variety, are, through their major
and minor mouthpieces, declaring with
startling unanimity that municipal gov-
ernment is "the most difficult branch of
administration," and "presents the most
perplexing issues."

This is true. And 'tis true for the
very simple reason that all the impuri-
ties of the body political settle down in
the municipality.

"Bossism," "graft," "favoritism," "ex-
travagance," "corruption," in short, all
the thousand and one ailments that "per-
plex" municipal reformers are ailments
found to afflict national and state gov-
ernments as well. But there is a differ-
ence.

Whatever act of "bossism," whatever
manifestation of "graft," of "favoritism,"
of "extravagance," or of "corruption,"
breaks out in Washington, breaks out at
the political head-spring itself. As
such, the outbreak presents nothing that
is perplexing. It is the product of the
politicians who face it and of the politi-
cians who oppose them. The one and the
other know exactly how it came about;
they know exactly through what chan-
nels it flows; they know exactly what
law incited it. Accordingly they know
how the thing can be checked. It is
otherwise with municipalities.

Down to the bed of the municipality
filters the consequences of every political
act. A protective tariff that is equiv-
alent to a check drawn to the favor of a
favored manufacturer; a financial law
that adds grease to the elbow of a fa-
vored bank; a bill that squanders re-
venues in favor of specific and pet in-
dividuals; a measure that creates offices
for hungry pursuivants; an appointment
to "influential" committees;—these and
the numerous other acts of the legisla-
tive and executive departments start a
stream of pollution that filters down-
ward. Like a sink, the municipality, un-
der political rule, gathers the drippings
that come from above, and which it, not
being their originator, is utterly unable
to grapple with. Whatever "power" mu-
nicipal political government has is of
subaltern nature. The ordinances of
municipal councils and boards of alder-
men are essentially ratifications of the
mischiefs done above, and to which the
municipality must adapt itself—and does
gladly adapt itself to through its politi-
cal agents, amidst their amusement at
the capers of the sincere reformers, who
tinker at "tenement pest holes" and
other pests all of which have their source,
not in the municipality, but in the top
center of capitalist political government.

The argument that municipal gov-
ernment is the most complex of administra-
tions amounts to a complete somersault
on the part of the gentry that have
hitherto sputtered the theory about mu-
nicipal issues being non-political. The
argument points to the source of the
evil—and to its abolition.

Municipal issues will continue "per-
plexing" until the Political State is abo-
lished. Not until then will Government
start from below.

THE ROOT OF SLAVERY.

As if the world had not been for half
a century complacently patting itself
upon the back that slavery had been
abolished, International journals are
to-day full of revelations on the sub-
ject of slavery—actual, raw, undis-
guised chattel slavery—existing here,
there, and elsewhere.

First it was King Leopold's robber
kingdom in the Congo, that was proven
to be the scene of wholesale kidnapp-
ing and impressing of natives, with
mutilation and murder as penalties for
reluctant labor. Then from free-
thought Belgium to Catholic Portugal
the accusing finger moved. Portu-
guese Africa was found to be as bad as
Belgium. Men and women were
bought and sold there like cattle;
death of overwork or starvation was
their common fate. Next the British
Tract Society felt a pang in its An-
glican conscience over the island of
Jamaica. Revelations followed—re-
velations of more kidnapping, overwork,
torture and abuse. Suddenly in Puritan
America a Paul Pry of a maga-
zine threw a bomb. He had un-
earthed in "our sister Republic" a
president only the other day "ours"
enveloped in a fraternal handclasp be-
hind closed doors, a system of chattel
slavery under which its victims are
"bought and sold, are kept in perpetual
bondage, are punished, and killed at
the pleasure of their owners." And
close on the heels of this, the English

press is set aflame with records of
conditions in British Peru where the
helpless and inoffensive natives are
held in chain-gangs by their exploit-
ers, "subject to all the vilest passions
of cruelty and lust of which human
nature is capable."

In following this series of exposures
around the horizon, one is quite likely
to become a victim of dizziness and
lose his balance—which may not be
the least warmly nursed object of
those making the most hue and cry
over them. Bad as they are in them-
selves, the abuses so far mentioned do
not touch the root of slavery. Over-
work is not slavery—else would every
scientist, every man with an earnest
purpose in life, be a slave. Kidnap-
ing and expatriation are not slavery
—young Cudahy and Willie Whittle
were no slaves, neither, if recent re-
ports of junketings be true, are the
missionaries to China. Purchase and
sale are not slavery—slavery existed
for centuries before sales and trades
were conceived of. Starvation is not
slavery—on the contrary, the more a
slave costs, the surer is his master to
feed him and keep him well. Finally,
physical abuse, mutilation and even
death, are not slavery—they are cases
for the criminal courts.

Slavery, then, is something separate
and apart from all of these. That
something is labor whose recompense
is anything less than its own full prod-
uct. The other abuses may be added
—they do not make it any the more
slavery; or they may be absent, it is
none the less slavery on that account.
Wherever man works for less than he
produces, there is slavery, in all its
essential iniquity.

Which is why a great noise is made
over the abuses which accompany the
slavery in the Congo, Mexico and else-
where, and nothing at all said about
what slavery really is. Because the
workers at home, who have been tickled
with the feather of "liberty," would
then see that they were slaves them-
selves, and would organize to over-
throw that slavery.

MOTHERHOOD.

Capitalism, Which Claims To Protect
It, Really Debases and Crucifies It.

The September number of "The English-
woman" contains articles from the pens
of, among others, Maude Meredith, Mar-
ion Phillips, Cl. M. Guignonand, Canon
Liddell, Christina J. Herringham, and
Helen M. Nightingale. Marion Phillips's
contribution on the claim of the illegiti-
mate child throws a striking light on
the tragic side of an unmarried moth-
er's life under this capitalist system
which sets itself up as the especial "pro-
tor" of motherhood.

To the unmarried woman it is impos-
sible to imagine a more tragic event
than the birth of a baby. Every law that
has been made which in any way affects
a woman's work seems to press with
special severity upon her. She is shut
out, from this fact alone, from nearly
every lying-in hospital, and after the
birth of her baby she is shut out from
every association save those for fallen
women. No mothers' meeting, no girls'
club, can open its doors to her. It is pos-
sible that, with a borrowed ring and
marriage lines, she may find a way into
a lying-in hospital, and such requisites
are often enough to be hired in de-
graded slum districts. Of course, the
more respectable a woman's life has been
the less likely she is to know of these
little tricks and deceptions.

After her baby is born, her chance of
a livelihood is greater if she puts it
out to nurse, and greater still if it dies.
It is a well-known fact that it is these
little unfortunates that make up the
mass of farmed-out infancy in this coun-
try. If the mother keeps the child with
her, her struggle is a very hard one.
According to the Factory Acts, she must
have left her work at such time before
her confinement as her employer deemed
fitting. She must therefore have spent
the remainder of her time of waiting in
great privation outside or with degrad-
ing company inside the workhouse. She
must not work again until the baby
is a month old, but long before that time
she has been discharged from the mater-
nity ward or lying-in hospital. She be-
gins work, if she is able then to get it,
already weak from hardship, and has
from that time the terrible struggle to
keep herself and her infant on a woman's
miserable wage. She must either
pay some one to care for the baby or
leave it to be neglected, and it is indeed
little wonder that, as Miss Anderson
pointed out to the Committee on Physi-
cal Deterioration, such mothers are un-
able to suckle their babies, and, when
they cannot suckle them, are unable to
get them the food that they require.

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month, second, the day, third, the year.

THE CASE OF FATHER TRAVAS-
SOS

In the Third District Court of New
Bedford, Mass., Justice Milliken pre-
siding, the suit came up, on the 23rd
of last September, of one Amancio
against a Roman Catholic priest, Trava-
ssos by name. The plaintiff alleged
that the priest had, through the con-
fessional, caused his wife to leave him,
thereby breaking up his home, on ac-
count of which he demanded damages.
The plaintiff's allegations were sup-
ported by his wife's testimony; and no
attempt at rebuttal was made by the
defendant. Called to the stand by the
plaintiff's attorney to testify as to a
certain conversation that took place
between her and the priest at con-
fession, Mrs. Amancio, the objections
of the defendant being overruled by
the Court, said:

"He asked me if I was single or
married. I told him I was married
civilly, and then Father Travassos said
I was not married and that I was liv-
ing in concubinage. I was, therefore,
he said, accursed. He told me that
my husband could leave me and go to
another city and marry another wo-
man. He then told me to go home and
tell my husband to come to the church
and be married, or leave him, as he
could not absolve me unless I did. I
was afraid then that my husband
would leave me and marry another
woman, so I told him what the priest
had said. Since then some people
have told me that my marriage was
all right and just as good as any other,
and so I am willing to go back and
live with my husband."

On the 11th of this month Judge
Milliken ordered judgment to be en-
tered for the plaintiff in \$50.

It matters not that Judge Milliken
had the mental and moral integrity to
overrule the objections raised by the
defendant's attorney, who sought to
prevent Mrs. Amancio from repeating
the priest's words to her in the con-
fessional, on the theory that such con-
versations were "privileged."

It matters not that the unlawfulness
of the defendant's act was established
by the Court, and he was mulcted in
damages.

It matters not that Amancio, the
husband, displayed admirable civic
fortitude in seeking and obtaining leg-
al redress under the laws of the land.

It matters not that Mrs. Amancio
herself, by returning to her husband,
recovered from the mental thralldom
that formerly obsessed her, and, by so
doing, herself healed a wound that no
damages at law could cure.

Any, or all these circumstances to-
gether, might at first blush seem to
dispose of the case of Father Trava-
ssos, like that of any other common
tort, and leave nothing more to be said
upon the subject. It is not so.

Father Travassos and his hierarchy
have a right to believe that only they
have authority to solemnize marriage;
they have a right to believe that a
man and woman, not married by them,
live in concubinage; they have a right
to believe that their expressions con-
cerning concubinage are not slanderous
and libelous towards those not married
by them, and their children, and that
such expressions should not lay them
open to prosecution for slander or libel;
they have the right to believe that
they have the power to annul all mar-
riages otherwise contracted, and there-
by exercise the functions of a divorce
Court, as Father Travassos did, or
sought to do. They have a right to
believe all these things; and these
things being at war with the existing
institutions of the land, and with the
principles upon which these institu-
tions have been raised, Father Trava-
ssos and his hierarchy have the right
to agitate, and educate and organize
with a view to bring about that state
of things in which such beliefs are or-
ganic law. To all these beliefs and
acts the Travassos have an unques-
tioned and unquestionable right—just
the same as Socialists have the un-
questionable right, and insist upon the
exercise thereof to agitate, educate,
and organize with a view to bringing
about as radical a political revolution
in the existing organic institutions of
the land, in one direction, as the
changes, which Father Travassos' pro-
cedure gives an inkling of, imply a
radical political revolution in the ex-
isting organic structure of the land,
in another and opposite direction.

All this is cardinal. Cardinal, there-
fore, also is the conclusion that the
theory of Father Travassos and his
hierarchy, all the more feeling that the
latter has not disavowed the former.
Is that of a political movement; that
their methods are not the open meth-
ods of political struggle but the meth-
ods of politics ambushed behind re-
ligion; that their conduct is the at-
tempted enforcement of a political
system that has not yet overthrown
the one-to-day in existence in the land;
finally, that their posture is one of

"imperium in imperio" (a supremacy
within a supremacy), a state of things
repugnant to, and exclusive of the ele-
mental concept of Social Order.

The facts cited, together with the
inevitable conclusions just mentioned,
demand close attention, all the more
in view of the loud protestations of the
Travassos and their hierarchy of law-
abidingness in the land, and their
simultaneous charge preferred with in-
dignation against Socialism, as sub-
versive of Law. The juridical facts
cited and conclusions that flow there-
from prove unerringly, for one thing,
that the goal of the Travassos and
their hierarchy is as subversive of ex-
isting Law, in one direction, as the
goal of Socialism is subversive in
the opposite direction; for another
thing, that the methods of the Roman
Catholic political machine transcend in
subversiveness all the revolutionary
movements of our generation. Anar-
chism not excepted, in that, differently
from these, the methods of the Ro-
man Catholic political machine at-
tempt an "imperium in imperio"—an
onslaught upon elemental principles of
Social Life.

The case of Father Travassos is not
disposed of by the firm conduct of
Judge Milliken, nor by the restoration
of the Amancio home. There is vast-
ly more in the case of Father Tra-
vassos than in a common tort.

BULL'S-EYES.

More subways is a capitalist issue;
the present subway operators don't want
to see more subways, they want to get
all that is gettable with the present
ones. Those clamoring for more sub-
ways, "for the people," really mean "we
want a chance at that sort of an ex-
ploiting machine." Other capitalists
would like to see swift routes to the
suburbs, to enable the workers to "take
advantage" of lower rents; in other
words lower rents would spell wage re-
duction and consequently more profits for
those capitalists.

The "issues" of the campaign, put
forth by the capitalist parties, are mat-
ters that preoccupy the capitalists, mat-
ters that don't concern the working class,
matters that really leave the working
class out in the cold.

The issue confronting the working
class to-day is how to get something to
eat—how to live at all. How foolish
it is for men, needing food, clothing,
and shelter, to fight a political battle
upon capitalist issues, instead of bat-
tling for their own interests!

"Justice to Labor"—any capitalist
politician who tells you he stands for
that, is either an ignoramus or a charla-
tan. Justice to Labor means overthrow
to the capitalist class. No capitalist
politician stands for that.

Capitalists behind Bannard, capital-
ists behind Gaynor, capitalists behind
Hearst—nothing puzzling about that.
While all are capitalist, the individual
or group interest of each impels them
to strive for the mastery. They some-
times appear to take the most contra-
dictory positions, but they are ever cap-
italist.

The stickler for "individuality" is
either an eccentric, or is still tied to
small or individualistic production, or
he imagines, that with "ten acres" he
could emancipate himself.

As in religion man is governed by
the products of his own brain, so, in
capitalist production, he is governed by
the products of his own hand.—Marx.

The stupidity of the capitalist class
is proverbial. Here we have it teach-
ing "patriotism" in the schools, to hun-
gry children. With all men the seat of
patriotism is the stomach. Capitalism
fills the capitalist paunch, hence Capital-
ism is the beloved Fatherland of the
capitalist class. The thing that fills the
capitalist stomach—Capitalism, is the
very thing that keeps empty that of the
workers. Patriotically the capitalist
dotes upon capitalism, and patriotically
the worker is bound to detest the thing.
Blinkers may go on the eyes, but you
can't blinker the stomach.

Socialism is a dream, say the cap-
italist mouthpieces. Translated into in-
telligible language what they mean is:
"We, capitalists, hold that misery is
inevitable and eternal; that the working
class must stay down; that the capital-
ist class must stay up. It might be very
beautiful if this were not; but at all
tempt to change this is a vain dream.
The capitalist system, together with all
that it implies is eternal."

In the museums of the Co-operative
Commonwealth, capitalist "eternal"
tenets, "eternal" thumb-screws, and other
"eternal" monstrosities, will be gazed
upon as relics of barbarism.



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN — I am a
Socialist, but—

UNCLE SAM (mockingly) — How
familiar that tune is.

B. J.—Familiar or unfamiliar, 'tis
a true tune. I am a Socialist, but the
Socialist Labor Party is no good. I'm
going to stay with the Democratic
Party.

U. S.—I thought the tune was fami-
liar; there isn't a fakir in the land
but hums it; some with the variation
that they are going to stay with the
Republicans.

B. J.—That may be, but I'm no fakir
for all that. I am a Socialist; fakirs
say they are Socialists, but they are
not; but I am.

U. S.—Have you anything more to
say?

B. J.—Yes, I have this more to say:
The Socialist Labor Party is no
good—

U. S.—You said that once before.

B. J.—And I am going to tell you
why it is no good.

U. S.—Let us hear.

B. J.—It moves too slowly.

U. S. opens his eyes.

B. J.—You won't deny that, would
you?

U. S. looks at him.

B. J.—Now will you deny that?

U. S.—If you want to travel to a
certain place, and there is only a
stage coach to take you, would you
call stagecoach rapid travel?

B. J.—No; stage coach is slow
travel.

U. S.—Would you say that the
stage coach is too slow a way of trav-
eling?

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

"THE PEOPLE" LEADS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed \$5 for six subscriptions for the Weekly People. These subs., I trust, will be the means of dissipating, to a small extent at least, that fearful pall of ignorance in which Capitalism steepens the nation's toilers, and darkens the road to the solution of poverty and misery.

Of the many papers and periodicals calling themselves "Socialist," none can approach The People with its illuminating editorials and instructive articles. It is opening ever wider the breach in the walls of Capitalism, and is ever lighting clearer the way to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

In pleasant contrast with the S. P. press, which is the silent accomplice and open defender of that Capitalist bulwark, the A. F. of L., The People has ever held aloft the banner of revolutionary industrial unionism. It and the S. L. P.'s conduct in the past and the present amply justify its claim that the Socialist Labor Party is the true party of Socialism, the true American wing of the International Socialist Army.

In this town, Aberdeen, the long-shoremen have been locked out for nearly a year, but the union sailors and engineers find it quite consistent with their A. F. of L. unionism to work the ships loaded by scabs. The shingleweavers have recently struck to the number of about 500, but the bosses, equally well organized, are installing machines which will render the skill of the knot sawyers, earning from \$3.75 and up per day, unnecessary. This will affect a considerable number of men. The strikers are standing well together and up to date have had but few deserters.

The Trades and Labor Council here imported, for their Labor Day speaker, one C. P. Taylor, of the State Federation of Labor. Among other things, he told the unionists to be kind to their employers, but he neglected to state that they were already "kindly" giving the boss's class eighty-three cents out of every dollar's worth of wealth that their labor produced. He also told them that the trouble with the workers was that they wouldn't stick together, but forgot to tell them that it was his business, together with the Gompers, Mitchells, Stones and others, to keep them divided, separated along craft lines, with separate contracts, jurisdictional fights and craft scabbery.

It is no wonder that Labor, as separated by the A. F. of L., goes down to defeat regularly. Each and every union acts on the principle of "every union for itself and the devil take the others." This keeps the workers divided politically and economically, while the masters are solidly organized with all the powers of the state and national governments behind them. It is the A. F. of L. leaders who are responsible for this state of affairs.

However, the workers will attend to those fake leaders in due season. The truths taught by the S. L. P. must and will prevail, and Socialism conquer. August Gillhaus held several meetings here, which were well attended and a large amount of literature was sold.

Albert Robinson.

Aberdeen, Wash., October 12.

PIERSON PROVES RESULTS POSSIBLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the assistance of Comrades Froehlich and Scheidler we succeeded in landing one sub. each for the "Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung" and "Der Arbeiter," one for the Daily and twenty-one for the Weekly People.

The out door meeting held last Thursday night at the corner of Thirteenth and Franklin avenue was an all around success. Froehlich and Newman aided materially in the propaganda, and as both members are good agitators, they can and will do good work for the Party in St. Louis.

Another street meeting was held last night (Saturday), at the corner of Broadway and Barry street. We had a good crowd, but with only a fair sale of literature. One sub was secured for the Weekly People.

Last Sunday we had our second general Party meeting at headquarters, which was much better attended than the previous one. Besides our Hungarian, German and English members, we had with us some strangers who wanted to get better acquainted with the Socialist La-

bor Party. They were invited to purchase our literature, which they did, and to attend the Section meetings. Several well meaning, but misguided lads, who unfortunately allowed themselves to be duped by the Bush Temple poison of physical force, have been attending our meetings and as they have been made to see their mistake they have decided to cut loose from the above crowd and join the Section.

The garment workers are still locked out, and the bosses, to make sure of success, have applied to the Courts for an injunction prohibiting the strikers from doing picket duty. The injunction writ has been granted. Whether the men can win out or not under these conditions remains to be seen.

Now that the Missouri members have been shown that results can be accomplished it is to be hoped that they will take up the work with renewed energy. The East St. Louis comrades are not as active as they should be, but since I have a promise from Jennings and Bloemsma that they will get into harness again, better results can be looked for from that quarter.

I am now in De Soto, and will remain here two days; then proceed to Poplar Bluff for another two days, and from Poplar Bluff I go direct to Pine Bluff, Ark., where I am in hopes of re-organizing the Section which we once had there.

Chas. Pierson.

De Soto, Mo., October 17.

ANOTHER DISHRAG VALIANT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A very funny thing happened here at our last meeting. August Gillhaus, our national organizer, is here to do some work before going to California. He was sitting beside one of our members reading some papers, when a "valiant" physical forist burst into the place and not seeing Gillhaus, rushed up and asked if the "Pope's Lieutenant" was in town. A comrade inquired of the "brave" direct actionist whom he meant, and he said he meant Gillhaus. Just then he saw Gillhaus and nearly dropped through the floor he got so scared. It makes me laugh—the "valiant" physical forist.

We are looking forward to opening a new headquarters, with a reading room, together with the Section of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation here.

James Schlitt.

Portland, Ore., October 16.

"VIRTUOUS REVOLUTIONISTS" AND OTHERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party's ticket here having been filed to-day, I can find time to write a few lines for the benefit of the Comrades, as they are always interested in knowing how other Sections are getting along. Well, it is pretty much the same in Buffalo as elsewhere: a few clear-cut and determined men hold on and patiently await developments, realizing that a change will come, and the position of the S. L. P. be more clearly understood as time goes on.

In watching the fight progressing, it is plain that our enemies, and those who deserted our ranks, perhaps in impatience at our slow growth, must run and are running up against S. L. P. fact and logic. I have attended two business meetings of the S. P. local here, and the debates plainly show that no further progress is possible within them except as they come back and accept the S. L. P. position on trade unionism. The S. P. local, by a vote of 9 to 19, decided to have their municipal ticket printed without the A. F. of L. scab label, and the discussion was interesting. While they were unanimous in their opinion that the S. L. P. was dead, they certainly believed in re-incarnation, for one speaker thought it strange that two leading opponents of the label were former S. L. P. members. This fellow, a little business man, brushed his classic brow while defending the A. F. of L. and warning his comrades how the S. L. P. died for having dared to attack the labor fakirs.

Prominent characters took part in this discussion on the label. One was "comrade" Pickard, who, during the I. W. W. Garment Workers' strike here, was active helping the police by pointing out our pickets and thus making it easy for the bluecoats to chase them away in the interest of Brother Capital. Another was their organizer, Curtiss, who was at one time a member of the S. L. P. I'll tell about him farther on. One of the members is going to write to their State Secretary protesting against the dropping of the "union label".

The whole affair has its basis these facts: An Italian Branch of the S. P. here has a small printing establishment. It is rumored that the aforesaid Curtiss and one Frank R. Cassidy, formerly editor of the Switchmen's Journal, but now

an S. P. man, and publishing "The Searchlight," which attacks the A. F. of L. fakirs, were to publish a "labor paper." The Italian Branch was to do the printing, and it applied for the scab label. The Allied Printing fakirs refused the privilege, hence the turmoil.

Now the fact of our comrade Shapiro's being victimized comes up on the S. P. floor, and consequently the honest rank and file must learn that the S. L. P. is not dead, but that it is the party whose vigor has inspired so many to stand firm. It makes one feel proud to know that after all the S. P. slander, they are now forced to swallow the lie, and compelled to speak this truth. But they do this honor to our party to save themselves.

The end is not yet. One Horace Mann, running on their municipal ticket; was accused last Sunday of helping to organize a Single Tax club, and a committee now has his case in hand. Mann denies the charge, although his name was mentioned in that connection in the local press. His "Socialism" can be best appreciated when we consider his declaration that if Bryan had been elected, with an income tax and the referendum, the working class would have all it needed.

Comrades, have courage! Hold fast!

W. H. Carroll.

Buffalo, N. Y., October 13.

EDISON'S "ECONOMICS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The versatile inventor, Thomas A. Edison, has not only perfected his wonderful alkaline storage battery, which will banish horses from city traffic and transportation, but he has succeeded in making a steel mould to build houses (with concrete) by the mile. He claims this solution of the much vexed housing problem, will, by furnishing homes to workmen at a nominal rental or cost, change conditions so that Socialism will not have a leg to stand on. Is his statement a sound one?

The big companies that are going to put up these houses will charge fifteen per cent. profit, which is a greater profit than a drygoods store gets in a provincial town. So Mr Edison's "philanthropy" should be called "profit."

Mr. Edison says nothing about the wage system, which (with private ownership of land, transportation and machinery) must be abolished before the worker can obtain ALL that he produces.

Our esteemed candidate for the mayoralty this year, Mr. James T. Hunter, is, like Mr. Edison, highly gifted with constructive ability. It would please me exceedingly to see Mr. Edison and Mr. Hunter on the same platform, the former to explain, if possible, how his inventions could bring economical freedom to all, while Mr. Hunter would explain and prove, step by step, how the principles of Socialism would rear a sound and sane structure of social economics, resting on a solid foundation of facts, braced by the girders and walls of past experiences and surmounted by an impenetrable roof of knowledge and skill, and having for its motto over the door: "Economic Equality."

W. J. B.

White Plains, N. Y., Oct. 18.

THE EDISON SHOPS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In yesterday's People W. J. B., of White Plains, N. Y., had an answer to Thos. A. Edison's article in last Sunday's N. Y. World. It might be well to go after Mr. Edison from this end of the line.

Could the records be gotten which tell of the conditions in the Bastille at East Orange, they would rather jolt the public, than amuse it. But if one goes to the Memorial Hospital there, he will hear the Edison plant referred to as a butcher shop. The writer can vouch for this as he received a ride in the automobile which takes the injured from the establishment to the rows of beds in the hospitals. There men are given time, between groans and pains, to think over the philanthropy of men like Edison. While his slaves are tortured with burns and broken limbs, he passes the time among humming birds.

In the wax room, where records are made, each machine has a crew. If one of that crew stop a moment, the whole crew must stop, and this is too much for the owners. It is a common sight to see a man guiding a machine with one hand, and taking a drink of water with his other hand.

There is one hopeful sign here, however. In the faces of these men one can see signs of a determination sometime to resent the slavish conditions they are in. They will not submit forever.

But such is the work at Edison's.

Wax Kettle.

Newark, N. J., October 20.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.'S BOOKS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to say a few words to our class, viz., the working class, upon the subject of getting acquainted with the literature

advertised by the New York Labor News Company.

There is nothing can take the place of a thorough education along the line of social and economic thought. These subjects are becoming the questions of the day. All legislation, directly or indirectly, is simply an effort, on the part of the capitalist class, to direct the trend of thought into the channel of capitalist life and preservation. Law courts try to control and influence social and economic conditions of society.

The weapons used by the capitalist class to control society are legislation, law, religious superstition and ecclesiastical authority. All these agents are strong clubs to drive capitalistic ideas into the minds and muddle the brains of the working class. Workingmen must defend themselves against this by acquiring a clear knowledge of social and economic laws. If the workers will spend a little money and time upon Socialist literature, they will be surprised to find how easy a matter it is to overthrow capitalist argument. The New York Labor News Company, 28 City Hall place, carries a stock of valuable and low priced books which are admirable for providing a liberal education along the lines mentioned. Send there for a catalogue.

There is one book which I think should be in the hands of every workingman, and that is, "Age of Reason," by Thomas Paine. This book is a compilation of indisputable facts, against false religious theories, which theories the capitalist class love to use in order to subdue the restless spirit of the working class. This work is the clearest argument I have ever read upon this particular subject.

"Contentment" is the "battle-cry" of our enemies, and that cry is sounded through false religious teachers and preachers. They tell us to "be content with our lot down here, and by and by we are going to heaven, to receive golden crowns, and play upon golden harps, and also walk upon the golden streets." The "Age of Reason" will be a grand text-book with which to fight fabulous theology. I have found it to be a wonderful pocketbook of valuable treasures.

Comrades, our emancipation depends largely upon the light we have upon social and economic questions.

S. H. Usher.

Clarenceville, Quebec, October 18.

CAMPAIGNING IN TACOMA, WASH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We have placed Charles M. Carlson on the S. L. P. ticket for congressman in the second congressional district of the State of Washington. A tour of the district has been arranged. The first meeting was held October 13 at Buckley. One subscription to the Weekly People was secured and sixty-five cents worth of small pamphlets were sold by Carlson. We held street meetings in Tacoma every Saturday and Sunday evening when weather permits and always have good success.

August Gillhaus has helped us out greatly. The last meeting at which he was with us we sold eight and one-half dollars worth of literature and secured two subs to The People. If our literature sales fall below five dollars for a Saturday night street meeting we feel disappointed.

We have fifty-four members in good standing at the present time, which we think is doing well for a "home guard" and petty bourgeois town like Tacoma. Twenty of these are members who have been taken in since July 1 of this year. Several of these comrades formerly belonged to Local Tacoma of the Socialist party.

After Carlson gets through with his Tacoma meeting he will go to the lumber towns on the Grays and at Willapa Harbors.

Campaign Committee.

Tacoma, Wash., October 15.

HILLQUIT REFORMER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—"The Practical Achievements of Socialism," was Morris Hillquit's topic at the meeting of the Monday Afternoon Club of Plainfield on the 18th. He was the second to speak in a series of lectures gotten up by the club for the "study" of Socialism.

Had Mr. Hillquit used the adjective "Political" instead of "Practical" in his subject title, he'd have hit the mark; for political action was the sole string he twanged. He started in by expounding the aims and objects of Socialism, intending to show what had been accomplished in their furtherance.

Shades of Marx! But he certainly is twisted. One of his gems—"Socialism is a REFORM which seeks to obtain control of the PRINCIPAL industries for the benefit of the whole people." Another—"Socialism can be obtained only by majority wish through LEGISLATION."

To show his estimate of the working class, he claimed that "Socialists realize that they (the workers) are not fit to organize the Co-operative Commonwealth; they lack the intelligence and education necessary." Of course, due

allowance must be made for the social standing of his auditors; doubtless they have the essentials Mr. Hillquit finds necessary; still most people are tickled by left-handed compliments.

Continuing, he claimed that the Socialist movement "relies on the working class, because it appeals to their economic interests; and the first aim of the movement is to educate and organize them." How the working class is to be educated, if it lacks intelligence, he failed to show. On what lines they are to be organized he also overlooked.

"The Socialist movement does not depend on the working class alone; but is also supported by many noble souls who are ready to make voluntary sacrifices of the benefits the capitalistic system confers on them." Sweet, is it not? It must have sounded so to the ladies of the club. "Voluntary sacrifice" sounds better than "forcible restitution"; but excuse the digression, I had forgotten that according to Mr. Hillquit Socialism is a REFORM. I imagined it a revolution.

Landing his airship, the speaker said that the movement had not accomplished anything practical as yet "because it had never the power; in no country has it ever controlled legislation; but it has influenced legislation indirectly." Old age pensions, insurances, etc., were all pointed out as REFORMS due to Socialist initiative. But he said the movement "must be credited with positive achievements." These wonderful achievements were confined altogether to the paternalistic acts of various French municipalities—notably the City of Roubaix. The feeding and clothing of school children, the establishing of free baths, municipal bakeries, etc., etc., are evidently, in the speaker's opinion, essentially Socialistic. This places him where he belongs—in the school of State Socialists.

Dwelling on the progress of the movement in this country, his remarks touched the political only. He ignored the endeavors to establish correct economic organization or the necessity for the same. In fact, all through his talk, political action was the pivot on which he swirled. In a somewhat halting manner he gave 1892 as the date of the first Socialist Presidential candidacy. Had questions been in order, I'd have enjoyed throwing him a few relative to affairs since that date.

As a wind-up, the speaker (though unconsciously) proved that the movement had accomplished something "practical." He dwelt on the International features of the movement; how the masses were gradually coming together, etc. Of course, the size of the "vote" in various countries received its full measure of attention. But he overlooked his previous statements as to the necessity of educating, feeding and reforming these masses before they could act. He also forgot to mention anything of "backward races" or the "restriction of immigration."

P. M.

Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 19.

MAX RAPP.

Utica, N. Y., October 15.—Section Utica, Socialist Labor Party, passed the following resolution upon the death of Max Rapp, son of one of the S. L. P. members.

Whereas, Our comrade, John Rapp, and family had to suffer the loss, through death, of their son, Max J. Rapp.

Whereas, Max J. Rapp was always ready to give a helping hand in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our sincere sympathy for the parents in their bereavement, and

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be given to the family and published in the Daily and Weekly People, Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, and Il Proletario.

The Committee.

The Differences BETWEEN THE Socialist Party AND THE Socialist Labor Party ALSO BETWEEN Socialism, Anarchism AND Anti-Political Industrialism BY A. ROSENTHAL

Price : : : 10 Cents By Mail, 12 Cents

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York.

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OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. McL., PORTLAND, ORE.—The capitalist class buys in large and small quantities superior goods on cash and on credit. That enables it to get more for its money than those who have to buy in smaller quantities and cheaper material, as is the case with the workers. The statement, if ever made, that "the capitalist class buy in large quantities for cash, while the working class buy in small quantities on credit," and that that is the reason the workers come out at the little end of the horn as purchasers, limps on both feet. It is freakish.

J. D. O., GRANITE, OKLA.—Mr. Debs is not an Anarchist, either of the dynamite or of the no-headship individualist variety. Why do Anarchists love him? Probably because they are of the opinion that his activity hampers or injures the Socialist Labor Party—the one thing they fear.

J. R., NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Darwin's "Descent of Man"; Drummond's "Ascent of Man"; Haeckel's "The Riddle of the Universe." Anyone of these, still better, all the three will teach the theory of evolution.

"READER," LOUISVILLE, KY.—Sufferings are not class-characteristics. Take two suicides, lying beside each other—one a banker, the other a wage earner. Both succumbed to the suicide-suggesting congestion of the brain which was brought on by the agony of the struggle for life. Yet how different their classes! The one was an exploiter of labor, the other an exploitee of capital.

C. S., ADAMS, MASS.—There is but one I. W. W. Address H. Richter, Sec'y Protem, Hamtramck, Mich. The I. W. W. seeks to unite the workers on the political as well as the economic field. There is a dues-collecting set of officers who usurp the name of I. W. W. They reject political action, consequently are dynamiters. Their war cry and favorite hymn has typically for its refrain, "I am a bum."

T. O'D., NEW YORK—Physical force is of two sorts:

- First—Destructive;
- Second—Constructive.

Destructive physical force is divisible into two categories:

First—Organized destructive physical force, which is military force. That is out of the question for the American proletariat.

Second—Unorganized destructive physical force, which spells "dynamite." That is fatal for the Labor Movement of any country. Individual, or unorganized destructive physical force cannot be a weapon for mass-emancipation.

Constructive physical force is the industrially constructed integral organization of all the useful occupations of the community. That is the only available physical force to the American proletariat, and the all-sufficient. That requires the shield of political action to form its battalions.

A. P., NEW YORK—The position is correct that the proletariat employed in "distribution" adds value to the goods distributed, and, consequently belongs to the working class. The distinction is made, not because there is any economic difference between them, but because in general parlance people speak of "production and distribution." The mentioning of the "middleman" in the Letter-Box answer was done simply because, the way the question was worded, there was no room to believe that the questioner considered the "middleman" to mean the "middle class—a confusion of thought easily fallen into. There are no capitalists who work in the shops; production is obviously carried on by the wage earners; in distribution, where the middleman figures, it is otherwise; non-wage earners are largely engaged therein in retail concerns. These non-wage earners are of the middle class. Hence "middle class" and "middleman" are frequently confounded.

E. F., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Prize your life. He who does not prize his own life does not prize the lives of others. Socialists do not work for corpses.

J. G., NEW YORK—Taft, the same as all other capitalist politicians are in office, not for their health, but for their material interest. The honor that is attached to office-holding does not repel them. On the contrary. The honor is taken by them as so much good measure thrown in. The proof that what they are after is material interests, not honor, is seen in the difficulty to get those cap-

italists, who do not need office, to run for office. They don't like the work.

E. P. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—Who the Anarchists were, and who the craft unionists, who, "in committee and on the floor of the first I. W. W. convention maneuvered hard against the word 'political' getting into the Preamble?" The Anarchist who did so in the Committee was the otherwise estimable and talented ex-Father Hagerty, the craft-Unionist who did so in the Committee were Chas. H. Moyer, and another member of the Western Federation of Miners, Sullivan by name. On the floor of the convention, Hagerty, Moyer and Sullivan did not oppose the word "political" in the Preamble. Their arguments had been beaten to a standstill in the Committee. The Manifesto, which had called the Convention together, was produced before them, and the passage was pointed out which, in the enumeration of the evils to be redressed and which resulted from craft unionism, was the scattered forces of the proletariat on the political field. They were told that, to leave the word "political" out of the platform as one of the fields on which the workers had to be united, would be to break faith with the men whom the Preamble invited; and they were told quite clearly that, in that case, the S. T. & L. A. delegation would be under the painful duty to leave the convention. The Preamble was finally adopted; it was demanded that all the members of the Committee sign it. Thus neither Moyer, nor Sullivan nor Hagerty spoke against it in the Convention. In the Convention, the leading craft Unionist who raised objection to the being united "on the political as well as on the economic field" was David C. Coates of the Typographical Union, and his voice was echoed by the Socialist party man A. M. Simons.

I. A., BOSTON, MASS.—Of course, Mr. Berger will be seated at the next November session of the International Bureau in Brussels. He will be seated as the proxy for Mr. Hillquit, the regular S. P. delegate on the Bureau. He will have only one vote. The other vote belongs to the S. L. P., which also has a representative on the Bureau. Mr. Berger cannot take the seat of the S. L. P. member of the Board for the good and sufficient reason that Mr. Berger has not been given credentials from the S. L. P. to act as the proxy for its representative on the Board. And that's all there is of it.

B. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.; H. S., CINCINNATI, O.; R. W. S., BALTIMORE, MD.; H. R., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.; R. M., TURIN, ITALY; M. B., NEW YORK; J. H., NEW YORK; C. J. M., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, CANADA; S. A. J. S., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; J. T. C., COLUMBIA, S. C.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; O. W. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; G. A. M., TORONTO, CAN.—Matter received.

For the Propaganda

We have the following Leaflets ready. Replenish your stock on hand at \$1.00 per thousand, postage prepaid:

1. THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM. A few observations on it from a Socialist Standpoint.
2. THE WORKING CLASS. Why it must be the Recruiting Ground for the Socialist Army.
3. THE GOVERNMENT. This Powerful Agency must be captured by the Working Class.
4. SOME OBJECTIONS. Raised against Socialism by Capitalism—The Answer.
5. LOGIC OF SOCIALISM. Why it must succeed Capitalism.
6. CAPITALIST JUGGERNAUT. It grinds out and then grinds down the Wage Worker.
7. SOCIAL JUSTICE. That will be the cornerstone of the Socialist Republic.
8. PATRIOTISM. Only the Socialist Idea can promote the true sort.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
as City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, as City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
10 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The State Committee of the Socialist
Labor Party of Pennsylvania met at
2309 Lebanon street, on October 10, with
Weber as chairman. Present: Mueller,
Weber and Rupp. Absent: Gray, Clever,
Clark, Pearce.

Minutes of last meeting adopted as
read.

Communications were read from W. H.
Thomas, Buena Vista, regarding protest
of S. P. against our using the word "So-
cialist" to designate our ticket on the
ballot; from R. McClure, Philadelphia,
requesting repayment of loan advanced
Organizer Carroll; from C. Durner, con-
tribution to agitation fund from Section
Philadelphia; from R. Richardson, order-
ing dues stamps for Section New Bright-
on; from P. Augustine, regarding protest
case and enclosing dues stamps ordered;
from J. Laepple, Allentown, enclosing
check for \$25; from E. Higgins, Philadel-
phia, regarding protest; from P.
Augustine, enclosing check for \$25;
on motion communications were re-
ceived, acted on, and filed.

Motion by Mueller and Weber that
Rupp be sent to Harrisburg to represent
the Party and try and get ticket on the
ballot under some appropriate name in
case the court refused to allow us to use
the word "Socialist." Carried.

Motion by Rupp and Mueller that the
seats of absent members of State Com-
mittee be declared vacant and Section
Allegheny County be requested to elect
new members in their places. Carried.

Financial report for September: Re-
ceipts, \$90.25; expenses, \$80.60.
L. M. Barhydt, Secretary.

ELECTION NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE.

Odd Fellows' Hall, 67 St. Mark's Place
(5th street) has been secured by Section
New York, S. L. P., to receive the Elec-
tion returns on Election Day, TUES-
DAY, November 2nd. An entertainment
will be given. A special feature of the
occasion will be the rendering by Mrs. A.
Orange on the piano, the soul stirring
revolutionary song, entitled "L'Internationale",
by Degeyer. This song has re-
cently been received by the National
Secretary of the S. L. P. from Brussels,
Belgium. It is being proclaimed as the
hymn of the International Proletariat
everywhere, and will no doubt rapidly
supersede the old time Marseillaise.

Entertainment Committee.

BRONX S. L. P. RATIFICATION.

The Socialist Labor Party will hold a
meeting in the Bronx on FRIDAY, Oc-
tober 29, to ratify its nominations for
the Mayorality and for other offices. The
meeting will be held at Muller's Bronx
Casino, Third Avenue, opposite 154th
street, 8 o'clock p. m. Addresses will be
made by William Walters, Daniel De
Leon, and James T. Hunter, candidate
for Mayor.

Brooklyn workmen should turn out in
large numbers and help ratify the choice
of the only political Party of Labor.

DON'T BUY
SALI-CO

— For —
Rheumatism

until you have tried a Free Trial
Sample. Address

H. L. BERGER, Ph.G.
Druggist.

2nd Ave. & 96th St., N. Y.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of
the documents issued by the Party
we would announce that a few
spare copies of the S. L. P. Re-
port to the International Socialist
Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed
and bound, may be had for 25
cents each.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

NEEDED AT ONCE.

Financial Aid Must Be Quickly Forth-
coming Here.

With all our friends busy after sub-
scriptions it would be possible for us
to get along without calling for con-
tributions. As it is many of our
friends are inactive, and that compels
us to urge the Operating Fund. It
was with great reluctance that we were
forced to do this. We strive, the best
we know how, to stir up the inactive
ones in order to keep from having to
call for funds. Our firm conviction is
that the propaganda can be and should
be made to finance itself. But if the
propagandists be lacking?

Since it became absolutely necessary
for us to urge this fund, this time, the
responses have been meagre and slow.
We are now treading water. It is up
to you, comrades and friends, to place
us in a better position financially.
Let us hear from each one of you who
is for the S. L. P.

John Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass.	1.00
J. S. Herbrun, San Diego, Cal.	25
W. Skrocki, Vallejo, Cal.	2.00
J. M. Neave, Montreal, Can.	1.00
J. D. DeShazer, Durango, Col.	1.00
P. O'R., Medford, Mass.	1.00
G. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
P. Merquelin, Plainfield, N. J.	1.00
H. J. Mathern, W. Orange, N. J.	3.00
Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah	3.00
Section Norfolk Co., Va.	2.00
J. Rader, Newport News, Va.	.50
M. Biell and Sons, Pasadena, Cal.	1.50
H. Benjamin, Denver, Col.	2.00
M. Engel, San Francisco, Cal.	2.00
L. Abelson, New York	.50
S. Thompson, New York	3.00
B. Rudnick, Los Angeles, Cal.	.50
O. W. Sewall, Los Angeles, Cal.	.50
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	.30
"D." Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
J. P. Quinn, Tarrytown, N. Y.	1.00
J. P. Erskine, Salt Lake City Utah	1.00
Total	\$ 28.10
Previously acknowledged	5,187.11
Grand total	\$5,215.16

I. W. W. NOTES

[General Secretary Treasurer, H.
Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.]

All class conscious workers recog-
nize the need of Industrial Unionism,
not only in form, but also in principle.
What are you doing to most effec-
tively propagate the ideas of a sound
economic organization? Are you en-
rolled in the economic wing of our class
movement? Will you stand idly by and
permit to go unchallenged the fraud
imposed upon the working class? Shall
pure and simplicity of old continue its
existence, masked behind the emblem
of the I. W. W.? Can Gompersism be
made effective when it is dished out
clothed with the form of Industrial
Unionism?

No! No! A thousand times no, comes
the answer from the victims of past
struggles. These victims command
the living to learn and act.

Join the industrial organization of
your class, Industrial Workers of the
World. Join as a member-at-large if
you're not able to organize a local at
this time.

If conditions are such as make im-
possible, just now, the organization of
your industry, get together with work-
ers of other industries to organize a
local. A mixed local has its work, de-
finite and distinct, of education and agi-
tation, preliminary to organizing the
various industries.

Be in shape for action when the
pressure of capitalism and the outrages
of its hirelings drive the workers to
revolt and to seek assistance to
break the chains that bind them.

Be an Industrialist in action as well
as in sentiment.

The message of the General Execu-
tive Board, in leaflet form, is ready for
distribution. Get a bundle; \$2 per
thousand, smaller quantities in propor-
tion. The most direct way to Unity
is by combatting errors with sound in-
formation.

Things are getting in shape for more
effective work. All Locals and mem-
bers-at-large should respond prompt-
ly to the circular letter sent them this
month. We hope to have an answer
from all, giving the information asked
for.

The general office is conducted upon
the class interest basis entirely. All
shortcomings, should be judged accord-
ingly.

The General Executive Board secured
the use of the Daily and Weekly Peo-
ple for the official announcements and
communication of I. W. W. All other
papers favorable to a sound economic
organization are asked to copy and
publish our news.

The organizations and members
should subscribe for such papers, to
aid in the effectiveness of the organiza-
tion.

Remember change of headquarters.
H. R.

ONE AND ALL

And Not a Few Only, Are Needed in
the Party's Work.

The Active Brigade, the solicitors
of subscriptions to the Daily and
Weekly People, are second to none in
their loyalty to the propaganda of the
Movement. But why should this not
be said of every member of the S. L. P.?
Should not every member be an active
propagandist? Is it not for this very
purpose of propaganda that we are
organized? We think that there can
be but one answer, and it is up to the
laggards to square themselves with
that answer, and their duty to the
Movement.

What is the matter with New Jersey
that it sends only one sub to Connecti-
cut's nine? Why should Washington be
able to send eight to Indiana's one? These
are the kind of comparisons our
mailing lists show, and which
only an all around Activity will even
up.

Those sending two or more sub-
scriptions the past week were:

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	4
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	5
H. Finken, Mystic, Conn.	2
J. Roth, Chicago, Ill.	2
M. J. Clark, Paducah, Ky.	3
Leon Platt, Attleboro, Mass.	2
A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass.	2
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	3
D. McGoff, New Bedford, Mass.	3
G. S. Petersen, Worcester, Mass.	3
C. Baetz, Detroit, Mich.	2
H. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.	2
C. Pierson, St. Louis, Mo.	23
J. Scheldler, St. Louis, Mo.	3
K. Georgevitch, Newark, N. J.	2
E. Hawk, Buffalo, N. Y.	2
J. M. Long, Newburgh, N. Y.	2
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	2
N. C. Thompson, Williston, N. D.	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	6
A. Gillhaus, Portland, Ore.	5
G. G. Anton, Phila., Pa.	3
J. P. Erskine, Salt Lake City, Utah	4
A. Robinson, Aberdeen, Wash.	6
L. Olson, Tacoma, Wash.	4
J. Hunt, Ladner, B. C.	2
R. Baker, Vancouver, B. C.	4
Socialist, Edinburgh, Scotland	3

Prepaid Cards sold:—California S.
E. C., \$7.00; C. Kuharich, Denver,
Colo., \$7.00; Section Denver, Colo.,
\$5.00; H. A. Brandborg, Denver, Colo.,
\$5.00; Tacoma, Wash., \$10.00; Boston,
Mass., \$3.85; New Bedford, Mass.,
\$2.50.

100 PAMPHLETS \$1.00.

In order to clean out the stock we
offer 100 pamphlets for one dollar, each
hundred lot assorted as follows:

31 American Farmer.
20 Money.
20 Mitchell Exposed.
15 Socialism vs. Anarchism.
12 Trades Unionism in U. S.
8 The Trusts.
4 Religion of Capital.

Total .. 100

Here is a chance for you to do some
propaganda at little cost.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place,
New York.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnish-
ing the ethnologic basis to the
sociologic superstructure raised
by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close
study most of it is easy reading.
The student will read, and re-
read, and find, each time, fresh
facts not noticed before, and the
opening of wider vistas not dis-
covered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less
time at their disposal may not
be able to profit by the work to
its full extent, but even one
reading will store their minds
with valuable knowledge and
broaden their horizon so as to
enable them to grasp the mean-
ing of events now going on bet-
ter than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the
work were expensive, four dol-
lars a volume being almost pro-
hibitive, but the work is now
within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared
to furnish the work at the
PRICE OF \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

RATIONALISTIC EDUCATION

Translated from the Spanish of Fran-
cisco Ferrer, by F. B. Guarnier.

In a rational, perfect and just society,
it would be possible to speak of educa-
tion without qualifying its nature, but
in the society in which we live education
generally is traditional and therefore is
essentially stationary and anti-progres-
sive, and whoever loves progress and as-
pires to the justice of the changes which
the future has in store for us, must pre-
pare our children with a new form of
education which will break the chains of
traditional errors and will strengthen in-
telligence with truths which will permit
future generations to reap in their lives
the fruits which we legitimately may ex-
pect from human nature. Nothing is so
expressive and adequate as the words
"Rationalistic Education."

Lay education has been spoken of, but
that qualification only gives the idea
that it is not religious education; and
upon careful observation, it appears that
the distinction is unnecessary, as in
Spain education is in the hands of lay
people who teach the catechism.

Laicism has had reason to exist in
countries like France, where the eman-
cipation from education by the clergy
who ruled it had to be called "lay."

Integral education also has been spok-
en of. It would permit the teaching of
all subjects, but reflection will show its
impossibility under the present social
system. That type of education is des-
tined to be that of the future, when so-
ciety scientifically regenerated will afford
the means. Therefore, education, rather
than integral, should be rationalistic, and
in this sense, we, who work for ration-
alistic education, have in hand the future
to begin from the present.

There are others who speak of neutral
education, which should be energetically
opposed in the name of the respect which
childhood deserves. Neutrality between
traditional error and scientific truth, pre-
supposes an impossible equilibrium be-
tween beliefs that are disappearing, and
knowledge which continually advances;
and to such impossibility is added the
injustice of teaching children to respect
error and wrong, as they should truth
and good. What teacher would accept
such cowardice? In behalf of the dignity
of the teachers and because of our respect
and love for the children and mankind,
the idea of neutral education must be
rejected.

It is therefore evident that the lay
school is not sufficient, the neutral is un-
worthy, the integral at this time is im-
possible, and the rationalistic is the only
useful and practical.

Rationalistic education uses reason as
its means, and science as its guide, and
as the latter has not yet spoken its last
word in regard to all questions, its pro-
gram is all but limited. It every day
teaches the physical phenomena of the
universe, and the social phenomena of
nature, with the special reserve that only
that has value which has been proven
and sanctioned by experience. Its aim is
to teach all experimental truths, altho'
they may be opposed to ideas which have
heretofore obtained. It will take into
consideration the child's age, and gradu-
ally advance his education, so as to per-
mit his mind easily to receive all new

impressions which it must retain. There-
fore, nothing shall be taught him which
he cannot comprehend.

Rationalistic education will render ex-
cellent services against religious tradi-
tion, which always has hampered ration-
al and scientific progress. The child, who,
because of the knowledge that he has
acquired, has learnt to put himself in
contact with nature, and who acquires a
clear and rational conception of the idea
of cause and effect, will not yield to the
absurd belief in a creator, in creation,
soul, or after-life. Whoever has learnt of
the unity, eternity, and indestructibil-
ity of matter, of the substance of the
universe, will give to religion its value
of an historical and mythological legend,
and will never convert it into belief, and
will not accept it as a yoke of clerical
rule.

With regard to social questions, we
must speak to the children without hesi-
tation, and in the clearest possible man-
ner, to show them all the injustices that
are perpetrated in the name of abstrac-
tions, which have absolutely no scientific
basis, and which are the cause of the ex-
istence of classes in society, of the life
of a few upon the toil of many. In the
exposition of transformism and of
evolution, we have the means of destroy-
ing all ideas of divinity and after-life.
By speaking to them of political strug-
gles, wars, monopolies, industrial inven-
tions, we will show our children the ad-
vantages which the capitalist has over
the poor wage slave, and this will suffice
to show the causes of social inequality.

Rationalistic education should be ac-
cepted by all generous hearts, who aspire
to an era of peace, plenty, liberty and
happiness for mankind. In the end, it
aims to form minds free from all preju-
dice, and capable of knowing all truths
which will render possible a regime of
justice, freedom and love.

A peculiar characteristic distinguishes
the rationalistic school: the co-education
of the sexes. All free thinkers recognize
the fact that the mother is the first and
principal educator of children, but the ab-
surdity of the fact is observed, that the
wife, whom the civil laws hold as inferior
to man, who generally is deprived of
education and driven to systematic ignor-
ance, does not teach to her children any
but traditional errors, which constitute
her intellectual patrimony. We thus see
how the clergy profit by, and boast of
their rule over a wife's conscience. In
the rationalistic school, beside the boy
who respects and treats her with childish
and fraternal kindness, the girl, the fu-
ture mother, the first educator of his
children, frees herself from errors, learns
the truth and puts herself in a position
to perform social functions of the high-
est importance, not inferior to man's;
for, if the value of man by himself is
great, the wife represents as many men
as she has children, and also the freedom
of her husband, whom she will not oblige
to be different in the bosom of the fam-
ily from what he is in the circle of his
friends.

Aside from these important conditions
rationalistic education offers other beau-
tiful advantages, friendship, mutual help
the gracefulness and goodness that be-
come established in our girls and boys,
and that constitute its most precious
guardian.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.
THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fic-
tion, yet embracing a comprehensive
history of the oppressing and op-
pressed classes from the commencement of the
present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disap-
peared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It
is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in suc-
cessive episodes, and so far as we have been able to read it, is
fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries
of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only
parts have been translated into English. We don't know the
reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the
communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De
Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor
News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as
to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the
first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

13 Volumes on Sale.	6 More in Course of Publication.
THE GOLD SICKLE.....50c	THE ABBATIAL CROSIER 50c.
THE BRASS BELL.....50c	CARLOVINGIAN COINS 50c.
THE IRON COLLAR.....50c	THE IRON ARROW HEAD 50c.
THE SILVER CROSS.....50c	THE INFANT'S SKULL.....50c.
THE CASQUE'S LARK.....75c.	THE PILGRIM'S SHELL.....75c.
THE PONIARD'S HILT.....75c.	THE IRON TREVET.....75c.
THE BRANDING NEEDLE 50c.	

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor
Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the Nation-
al Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assem-
bled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and
the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to
every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experi-
ence we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the ma-
jority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present
system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of
THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery
of government must be controlled by the whole people; but
again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true
theory of economics is that the means of production must like-
wise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in com-
mon. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the
pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and
the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his lib-
erty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those
essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory
of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic
system—the private ownership of the natural and social oppor-
tunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist
Class and the Working Class; throws society into the con-
volutions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the
exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces,
is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory
idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of
life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the
banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of
the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social
evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its
failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive ten-
dencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the
other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to
organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a
class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to con-
quer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place
themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class inter-
ests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human
emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing
barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means
of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of
the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-opera-
tive Commonwealth for the present state of planless production,
industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which
every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his
faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish
standing advertisements of Section head-
quarters, or other permanent announce-
ments. The charge will be five dollars a
year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P.
Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Fed-
eration, Lettonian Socialist Labor Fed-
eration, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and
public reading room at 317 East Sev-
enth street. Public educational meetings
Sunday evenings. People readers are
invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O.,
S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General
Committee meets every second and
fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and
Hungarian educational meetings every
Wednesday and Sunday. Open every
night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Ore-
gon, S. L. P. and Scandinavian Socialist
Labor Federation, 208 Stark street,
Room 32.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets
first and third Sunday of the month at 3
p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario
street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets
every first Saturday in the month at
8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton
street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every
second Wednesday in the month at
8 p. m. at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st.,
room 8. Regular meetings second and
fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Commit-
tee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary,
22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold,
Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st.,
Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward
Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets
every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at
Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western
avenues. Workingmen and women in-
vited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan
Building, #12 First avenue, Room 207.
P. O. Box 1834. Propaganda meetings
every Sunday, 8 p. m., Maccabee Hall,
corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the
Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed
to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P. holds
a business meeting every second and
fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m.
at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash
streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and

3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401
Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street.
People readers invited. Agent of Party
organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th
and Glenarm streets.

SEND 35 CENTS.

And get The Ideal City,